Active compound combinations having insecticidal properties

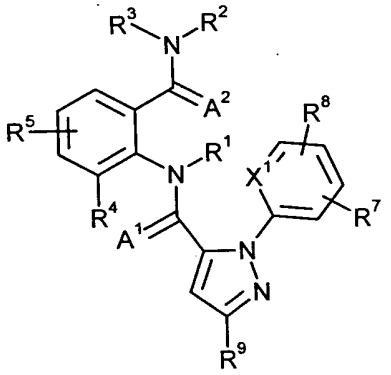
The present invention relates to novel active compound combinations comprising, firstly, known anthranilamides and, secondly, further known insecticidally active compounds, which combinations are highly suitable for controlling animal pests, such as insects.

It is already known that certain anthranilamides have insecticidal properties (WO 01/70671, WO 02/094791, WO 03/015519, WO 03/016284, WO 03/015518, WO 03/024222, WO 03/016282, WO 03/016283, WO 03/062226, WO 03/027099).

The generic formulae and definitions described in these publications, and the individual compounds described therein, are expressly incorporated herein by way of reference.

Furthermore, it is already known than numerous heterocycles, organotin compounds, benzoylureas and pyrethroids have insecticidal and acaricidal properties (cf. WO 93/22297, WO 93/10083, DE-A 26 41 343, EP-A 347 488, EP-A 210 487, US 3,364,177 and EP-A 234 045). However, the activity of these compounds is likewise not always satisfactory.

It has now been found that mixtures of anthranilamides of the formula (I)



(I)

in which

A^1 and A^2 independently of one another represent oxygen or sulfur,

X^1 represents N or CR^{10},

R^1 represents hydrogen or represents C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl or C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, each of which is optionally mono- or polysubstituted, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the group consisting of R^6, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_2-C_4-alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino, (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino and R^{11},

R^2 represents hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino, C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl or C_2-C_6-alkylcarbonyl,

R^3 represents hydrogen, R^{11} or represents C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, each of which is optionally mono- or polysubstituted, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the group consisting of R^6, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_3-C_6-trialkylsilyl, R^{11}, phenyl, phenoxy and a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring, where each phenyl, phenoxy and 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring may optionally be substituted and where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from one to three radicals W or one or more radicals R^{12}, or

R^2 and R^3 may be attached to one another and form the ring M,

R^4 represents hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_2-C_6-haloalkenyl, C_2-C_6-haloalkynyl, C_3-C_6-halocycloalkyl, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino, C_3-C_6-trialkylsilyl or represents phenyl, benzyl or phenoxy, each of which is optionally mono- or polysubstituted, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_2-C_4-alkenyl, C_2-C_4-alkynyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_2-C_4-haloalkenyl, C_2-C_4-haloalkynyl, C_3-C_6-halocycloalkyl, halogen, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino, C_3-C_6-(alkyl)cycloalkylamino, C_2-C_4-alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3-C_8-dialkylaminocarbonyl and C_3-C_6-trialkylsilyl,

R^5 and R^8 in each case independently of one another represent hydrogen, halogen or represent in each case optionally substituted C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, R^{12}, G, J, -OJ, -OG, -$S(O)_p$-J, -$S(O)_p$-G, -$S(O)_p$-phenyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from one to three radicals W or from the group consisting of R^{12}, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy and C_1-C_4-alkylthio, where each substituent may be substituted by one or more substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of G, J, R^6, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_3-C_6-trialkylsilyl, phenyl and phenoxy, where each phenyl or phenoxy ring may optionally be

substituted and where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from one to three radicals W or one or more radicals R^{12},

G in each case independently of one another represents a 5- or 6-membered non-aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring which may optionally contain one or two ring members from the group consisting of C(=O), SO and $S(=O)_2$ and which may optionally be substituted by one to four substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_2-alkyl, halogen, cyano, nitro and C_1-C_2-alkoxy, or independently of one another represents C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, C_3-C_7-cycloalkyl, (cyano)-C_3-C_7-cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl)-C_1-C_4-alkyl, where each cycloalkyl, (alkyl)cycloalkyl and (cycloalkyl)alkyl may optionally be substituted by one or more halogen atoms,

J in each case independently of one another represents an optionally substituted 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from one to three radicals W or one or more radicals R^{12},

R^6 independently of one another represents $-C(=E^1)R^{19}$, $-LC(=E^1)R^{19}$, $-C(=E^1)LR^{19}$, $-LC(=E^1)LR^{19}$, $-OP(=Q)(OR^{19})_2$, $-SO_2LR^{18}$ or $-LSO_2LR^{19}$, where each E^1 independently of one another represents O, S, N-R^{15}, N-OR^{15}, N-$N(R^{15})_2$, N-S=O, N-CN or N-NO_2,

R^7 represents hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, halogen, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfonyl,

R^9 represents C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfinyl or halogen,

R^{10} represents hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, halogen, cyano or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy,

R^{11} in each case independently of one another represents in each case optionally mono- to trisubstituted C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfenyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_6-haloalkylsulfenyl, phenylthio or phenylsulfenyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the list W, $-S(O)_nN(R^{16})_2$, $-C(=O)R^{13}$, $-L(C=O)R^{14}$, $-S(C=O)LR^{14}$, $-C(=O)LR^{13}$, $-S(O)_nNR^{13}C(=O)R^{13}$, $-S(O)_nNR^{13}C(=O)LR^{14}$ or $-S(O)_nNR^{13}S(O)_2LR^{14}$,

L in each case independently of one another represents O, NR^{18} or S,

R^{12} in each case independently of one another represents $-B(OR^{17})_2$, amino, SH, thiocyanato, C_3-C_8-trialkylsilyloxy, C_1-C_4-alkyl disulfides, $-SF_5$, $-C(=E^1)R^{19}$, $-LC(=E^1)R^{19}$, $-C(=E^1)LR^{19}$, $-LC(=E^1)LR^{19}$, $-OP(=Q)(OR^{19})_2$, $-SO_2LR^{19}$ or $-LSO_2LR^{19}$,

Q represents O or S,

R^{13} in each case independently of one another represents hydrogen or represents in each case optionally mono- or polysubstituted C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl or C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the

group consisting of R^6, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino or (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino,

R^{14} in each case independently of one another represents in each case optionally mono- or polysubstituted C_1-C_{20}-alkyl, C_2-C_{20}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{20}-alkynyl or C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the group consisting of R^6, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino and (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino or represent optionally substituted phenyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from one to three radicals W or one or more radicals R^{12},

R^{15} in each case independently of one another represents hydrogen or represents in each case optionally mono- or polysubstituted C_1-C_6-haloalkyl or C_1-C_6-alkyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the group consisting of cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_3-C_6-trialkylsilyl and optionally substituted phenyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from one to three radicals W or one or more radicals R^{12}, or $N(R^{15})_2$ represents a cycle which forms the ring M,

R^{16} represents C_1-C_{12}-alkyl or C_1-C_{12}-haloalkyl, or $N(R^{16})_2$ represents a cycle which forms the ring M,

R^{17} in each case independently of one another represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, or $B(OR^{17})_2$ represents a ring in which the two oxygen atoms are attached via a chain having two to three carbon atoms which are optionally substituted by one or two substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of methyl and C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl,

R^{18} in each case independently of one another represents hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl or C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, or $N(R^{13})(R^{18})$ represents a cycle which forms the ring M,

R^{19} in each case independently of one another represents hydrogen or represents in each case mono- or polysubstituted C_1-C_6-alkyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the group consisting of cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, CO_2H, C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_3-C_6-trialkylsilyl and optionally substituted phenyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from

one to three radicals W, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl or phenyl or pyridyl, each of which is optionally mono- to trisubstituted by W,

M in each case represents an optionally mono- to tetrasubstituted ring which, in addition to the nitrogen atom attached to the substituent pair R^{13} and R^{18}, $(R^{15})_2$ or $(R^{16})_2$, contains two to six carbon atoms and optionally additionally a further nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen atom, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_2-alkyl, halogen, cyano, nitro and C_1-C_2-alkoxy,

W in each case independently of one another represents C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_2-C_4-alkenyl, C_2-C_4-alkynyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_2-C_4-haloalkenyl, C_2-C_4-haloalkynyl, C_3-C_6-halocycloalkyl, halogen, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_2-C_8-dialkylamino, C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino, (C_1-C_4-alkyl)-C_3-C_6-cycloalkylamino, C_2-C_4-alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, CO_2H, C_2-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3-C_8-dialkylaminocarbonyl or C_3-C_6-trialkylsilyl,

n in each case independently of one another represents 0 or 1,

p in each case independently of one another represents 0, 1 or 2,

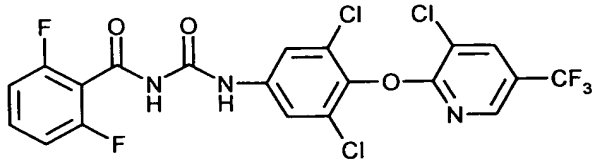
where, if (a) R^5 represents hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_2-C_6-haloalkenyl, C_2-C_6-haloalkynyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio or halogen and (b) R^8 represents hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_2-C_6-haloalkenyl, C_2-C_6-haloalkynyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio, halogen, C_2-C_4-alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl or C_3-C_8 dialkylaminocarbonyl, (c) at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of R^6, R^{11} and R^{12} if present and (d) if R^{12} is not present, at least one of the radicals R^6 and R^{11} is different from C_2-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl and C_3-C_8-dialkylaminocarbonyl, and

where the compound of the general formula (I) may also be an N-oxide or salt,

and at least one insecticidally active compound from groups 2 below, selected from

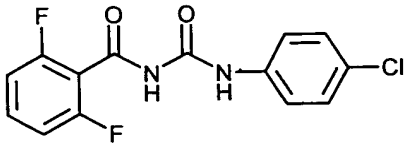
A) benzoylureas, preferably

(2-1) chlorfluazuron (known from DE-A 28 18 830)



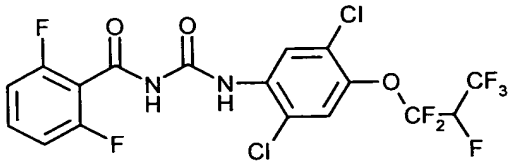
and/or

(2-2) diflubenzuron (known from DE-A 21 23 236)



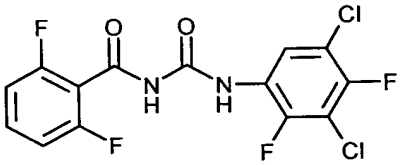
and/or

(2-3) lufenuron (known from EP-A 0 179 022)



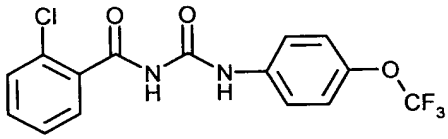
and/or

(2-4) teflubenzuron (known from EP-A 0 052 833)



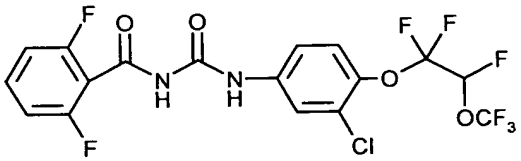
and/or

(2-5) triflumuron (known from DE-A 26 01 780)



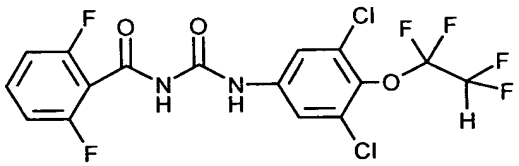
and/or

(2-6) novaluron (known from US 4,980,376)



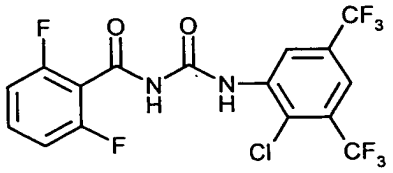
and/or

(2-7) hexaflumuron (known from EP-A 0 071 279)



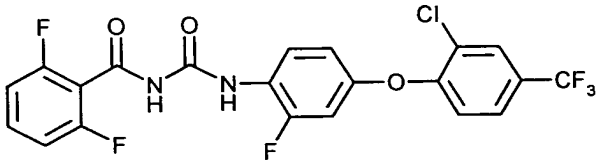
and/or

(2-8) bistrifluoron (DBI-3204) (known from WO 98/00394)



and/or

(2-22) flufenoxuron (known from EP-A 0 161 019)



and/or

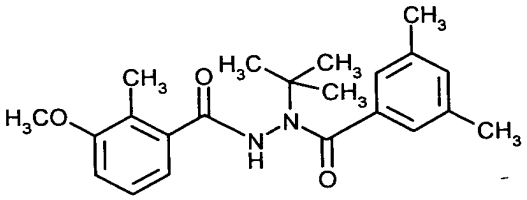
B) macrolides, preferably

(2-9) emamectin (known from EP-A 0 089 202)

and/or

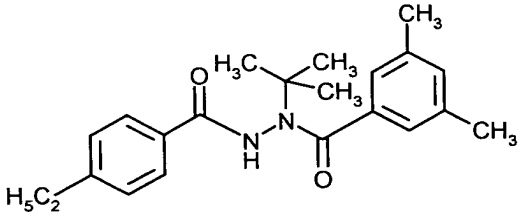
C) diacylhydrazines, preferably

(2-10) methoxyfenozide (known from EP-A 0 639 559)



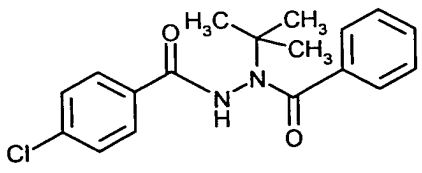
and/or

(2-11) tebufenozide (known from EP-A-339 854)



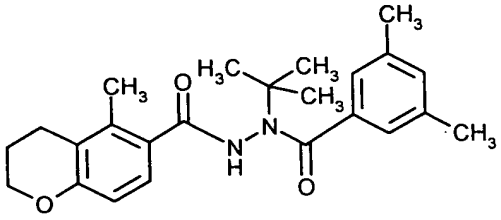
and/or

(2-12) halofenozide (known from EP-A 0 228 564)



and/or

(2-13) chromafenozide (ANS-118) (known from EP-A 0 496 342)



and/or

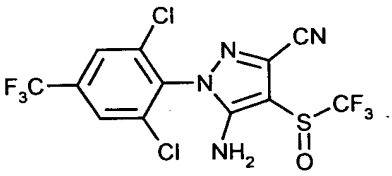
(2-14) Trichogramma spp. (known from The Pesticide Manual, 11th Edition, 1997, p. 1236)

and/or

(2-15) Verticillium lecanii (known from The Pesticide Manual, 11th Edition, 1997, p. 1266)

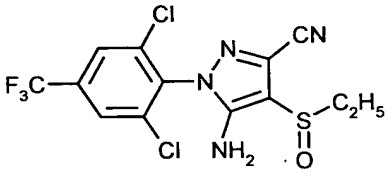
and/or

(2-16) fipronil (known from EP-A 0 295 117)



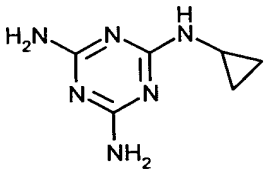
and/or

(2-17) ethiprole (known from DE-A 196 53 417)



and/or

(2-18) cyromazine (known from DE-A 27 36 876)

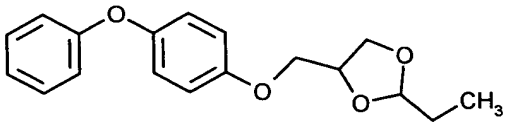


and/or

(2-19) azadirachtin (known from The Pesticide Manual, 11th Edition, 1997, p. 59)

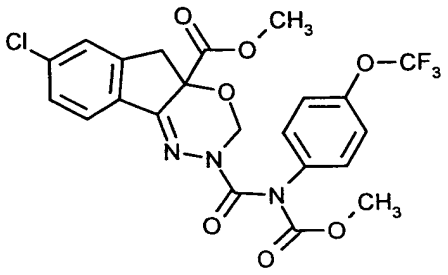
and/or

(2-20) diofenolan known from DE-A 26 55 910)



and/or

(2-21) indoxacarb (known from WO 92/11249)



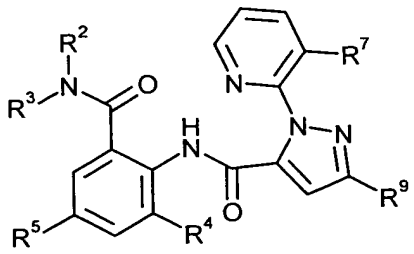
are synergistically effective and suitable for controlling animal pests.

Surprisingly, the insecticidal and acaricidal activity of the active compound combination according to the invention is considerably higher than the sum of the activities of the individual active compounds. An unforeseeable true synergistic effect is present, and not just an addition of activities.

In addition to at least one active compound of the formula (I), the active compound combinations according to the invention comprise at least one active compound of group 2 selected from the compounds (2-1) to (2-22).

Depending inter alia on the nature of the substituents, the compounds of the formula (I) can be present as geometrical and/or optical isomers or isomer mixtures of varying composition which, if appropriate, can be separated in a customary manner. The present invention provides both the pure isomers and the isomer mixtures, their preparation and use and compositions comprising them. However, hereinbelow, for the sake of simplicity, only compounds of the formula (I) are referred to, although what is meant are both the pure compounds and, if appropriate, also mixtures having varying proportions of isomeric compounds.

Preference is given to active compound combinations comprising compounds of the formula (I-1)



(I-1)

in which

R^2 represents hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl,

R^3 represents C_1-C_6-alkyl which is optionally substituted by one R^6,

R^4 represents C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_2-haloalkyl, C_1-C_2-haloalkoxy or halogen,

R^5 represents hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_2-haloalkyl, C_1-C_2-haloalkoxy or halogen,

R^6 represents $-C(=E^2)R^{19}$, $-LC(=E^2)R^{19}$, $-C(=E^2)LR^{19}$ or $-LC(=E^2)LR^{19}$, where each E^2 independently of one another represents O, S, $N\text{-}R^{15}$, $N\text{-}OR^{15}$, $N\text{-}N(R^{15})_2$, and each L independently of one another represents O or NR^{18},

R^7 represents C_1-C_4-haloalkyl or halogen,

R^9 represents C_1-C_2-haloalkyl, C_1-C_2-haloalkoxy, $S(O)_p$-C_1-C_2-haloalkyl or halogen,

R^{15} in each case independently of one another represents hydrogen or represents in each case optionally substituted C_1-C_6-haloalkyl or C_1-C_6-alkyl, where the substituents independently of one another may be selected from the group consisting of cyano, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfinyl and C_1-C_4-haloalkylsulfonyl,

R^{18} in each case represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl,

R^{19} in each case independently of one another represents hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl,

p independently of one another represents 0, 1, 2,

and at least one active compound of group 2 selected from the compounds (2-1) to (2-22).

In the radical definitions mentioned as being preferred, halogen represents fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, in particular fluorine, chlorine and bromine.

Particular preference is given to active compound combinations comprising compounds of the formula (I-1) in which

R^2 represents hydrogen or methyl,

R^3 represents C_1-C_4-alkyl (in particular methyl, ethyl, n-, isopropyl, n-, iso-, sec-, tert-butyl),

R^4 represents methyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine,

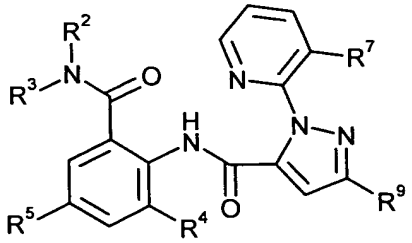
R^5 represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, trifluoromethyl or trifluoromethoxy,

R^7 represents chlorine or bromine,

R^9 represents trifluoromethyl, chlorine, bromine, difluoromethoxy or trifluoroethoxy,

and at least one active compound of group 2 selected from the compounds (2-1) to (2-22).

Very particular preference is given active compound combinations comprising the following compounds of the formula (I-1):



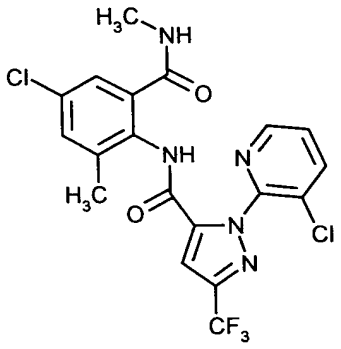
(I-1)

Example No.	R^2	R^3	R^4	R^5	R^7	R^9	m.p. (°C)
I-1-1	H	Me	Me	Cl	Cl	CF_3	185-186
I-1-2	H	Me	Me	Cl	Cl	OCH_2CF_3	207-208
I-1-3	H	Me	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	225-226
I-1-4	H	Me	Me	Cl	Cl	Br	162-164
I-1-5	H	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	CF_3	155-157
I-1-6	H	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH_2CF_3	192-195
I-1-7	H	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	205-206
I-1-8	H	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	245-246
I-1-9	H	i-Pr	Me	Cl	Cl	CF_3	195-196
I-1-10	H	i-Pr	Me	Cl	Cl	OCH_2CF_3	217-218
I-1-11	H	i-Pr	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	173-175
I-1-12	H	i-Pr	Me	Cl	Cl	Br	159-161
I-1-13	H	i-Pr	Cl	Cl	Cl	CF_3	200-201
I-1-14	H	i-Pr	Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH_2CF_3	232-235
I-1-15	H	i-Pr	Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	197-199
I-1-16	H	i-Pr	Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	188-190
I-1-17	H	Et	Me	Cl	Cl	CF_3	163-164
I-1-18	H	Et	Me	Cl	Cl	OCH_2CF_3	205-207
I-1-19	H	Et	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	199-200
I-1-20	H	Et	Me	Cl	Cl	Br	194-195
I-1-21	H	Et	Cl	Cl	Cl	CF_3	201-202
I-1-22	H	Et	Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	206-208
I-1-23	H	Et	Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	214-215
I-1-24	H	t-Bu	Me	Cl	Cl	CF_3	223-225
I-1-25	H	t-Bu	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	163-165
I-1-26	H	t-Bu	Me	Cl	Cl	Br	159-161
I-1-27	H	t-Bu	Cl	Cl	Cl	CF_3	170-172
I-1-28	H	t-Bu	Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	172-173
I-1-29	H	t-Bu	Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	179-180
I-1-30	H	Me	Me	Br	Cl	CF_3	222-223
I-1-31	H	Et	Me	Br	Cl	CF_3	192-193
I-1-32	H	i-Pr	Me	Br	Cl	CF_3	197-198
I-1-33	H	t-Bu	Me	Br	Cl	CF_3	247-248
I-1-34	H	Me	Me	Br	Cl	Cl	140-141
I-1-35	H	Et	Me	Br	Cl	Cl	192-194
I-1-36	H	i-Pr	Me	Br	Cl	Cl	152-153
I-1-37	H	t-Bu	Me	Br	Cl	Cl	224-225
I-1-38	H	Me	Me	Br	Cl	Br	147-149

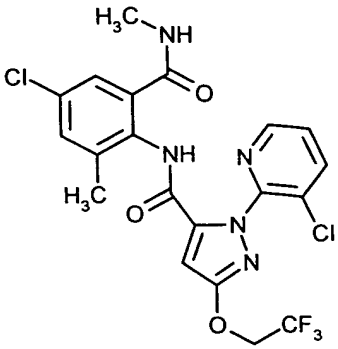
Example No.	R^2	R^3	R^4	R^5	R^7	R^9	m.p. (°C)
I-1-39	H	Et	Me	Br	Cl	Br	194-196
I-1-40	H	i-Pr	Me	Br	Cl	Br	185-187
I-1-41	H	t-Bu	Me	Br	Cl	Br	215-221
I-1-42	H	Me	Me	I	Cl	CF_3	199-200
I-1-43	H	Et	Me	I	Cl	CF_3	199-200
I-1-44	H	i-Pr	Me	I	Cl	CF_3	188-189
I-1-45	H	t-Bu	Me	I	Cl	CF_3	242-243
I-1-46	H	Me	Me	I	Cl	Cl	233-234
I-1-47	H	Et	Me	I	Cl	Cl	196-197
I-1-48	H	i-Pr	Me	I	Cl	Cl	189-190
I-1-49	H	t-Bu	Me	I	Cl	Cl	228-229
I-1-50	H	Me	Me	I	Cl	Br	229-230
I-1-51	H	iPr	Me	I	Cl	Br	191-192
I-1-52	H	Me	Br	Br	Cl	CF_3	162-163
I-1-53	H	Et	Br	Br	Cl	CF_3	188-189
I-1-54	H	i-Pr	Br	Br	Cl	CF_3	192-193
I-1-55	H	t-Bu	Br	Br	Cl	CF_3	246-247
I-1-56	H	Me	Br	Br	Cl	Cl	188-190
I-1-57	H	Et	Br	Br	Cl	Cl	192-194
I-1-58	H	i-Pr	Br	Br	Cl	Cl	197-199
I-1-59	H	t-Bu	Br	Br	Cl	Cl	210-212
I-1-60	H	Me	Br	Br	Cl	Br	166-168
I-1-61	H	Et	Br	Br	Cl	Br	196-197
I-1-62	H	i-Pr	Br	Br	Cl	Br	162-163
I-1-63	H	t-Bu	Br	Br	Cl	Br	194-196
I-1-64	H	t-Bu	Cl	Br	Cl	CF_3	143-145
I-1-65	Me	Me	Br	Br	Cl	Cl	153-155
I-1-66	Me	Me	Me	Br	Cl	CF_3	207-208
I-1-67	Me	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	231-232
I-1-68	Me	Me	Br	Br	Cl	Br	189-190
I-1-69	Me	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	216-218
I-1-70	Me	Me	Cl	Cl	Cl	CF_3	225-227
I-1-71	Me	Me	Br	Br	Cl	CF_3	228-229
I-1-72	H	i-Pr	Me	H	Cl	CF_3	237-239

and at least one active compound of group 2 selected from the compounds (2-1) to (2-22).

Especially preferred are active compound combinations comprising a compound of the formulae below



(I-1-1)



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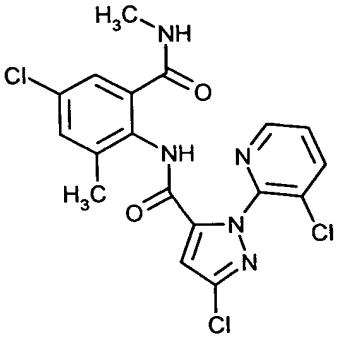

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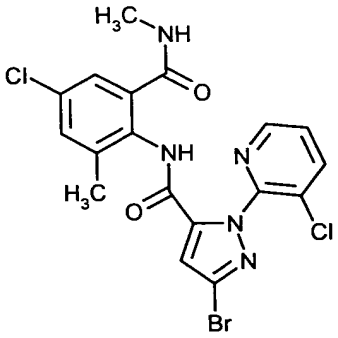

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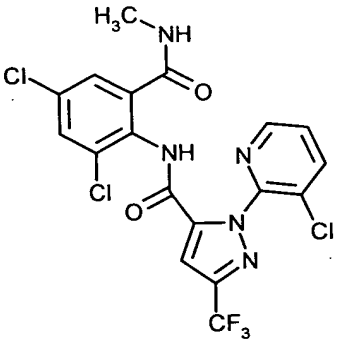

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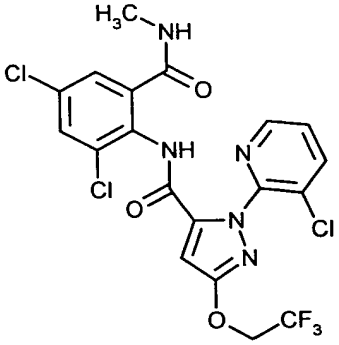

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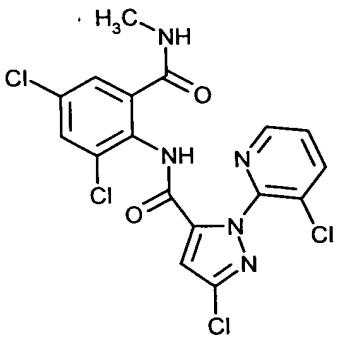

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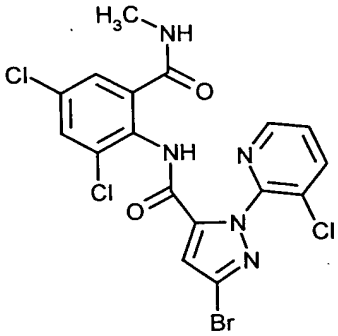

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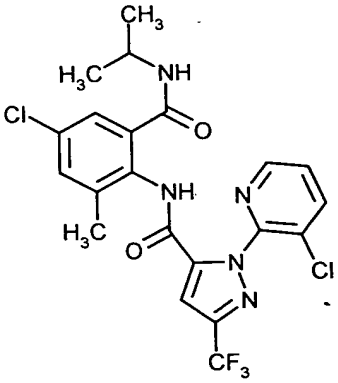

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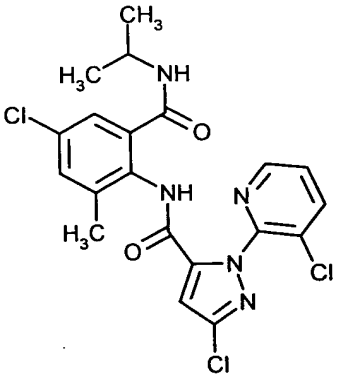

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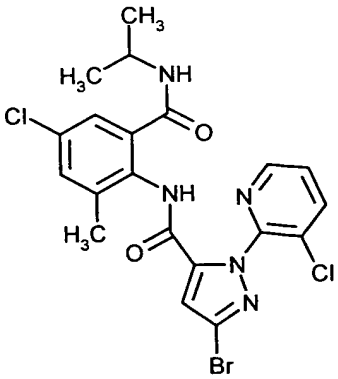

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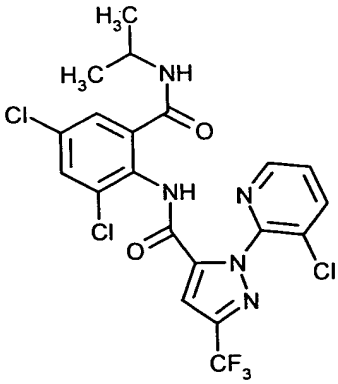

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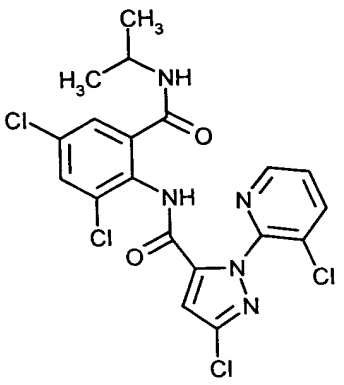

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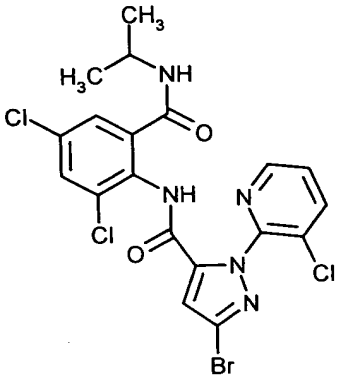

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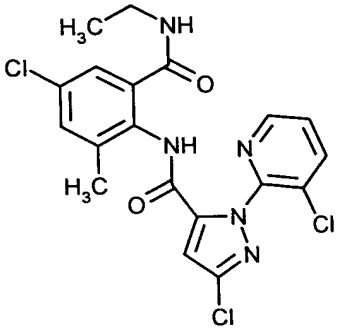

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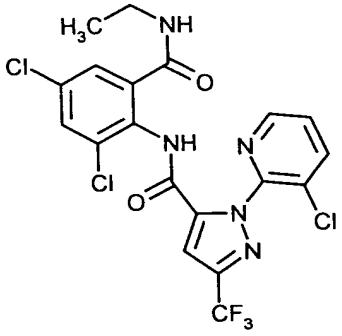

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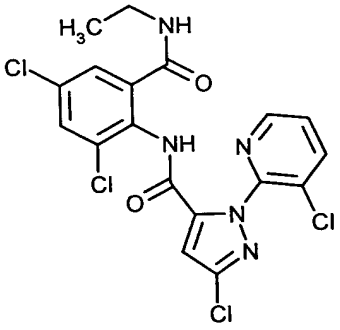

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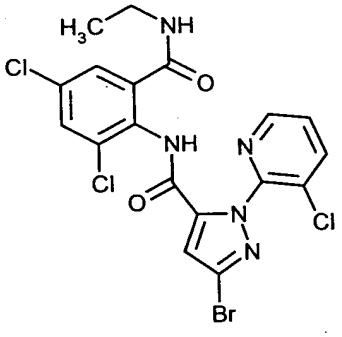

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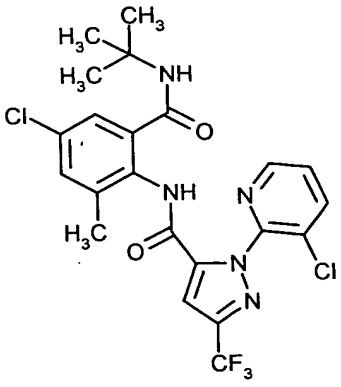

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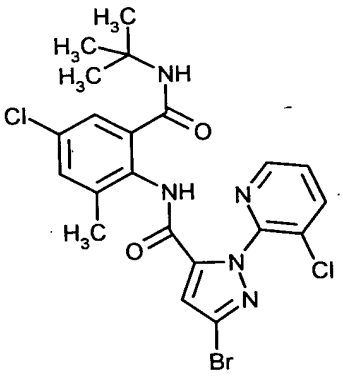

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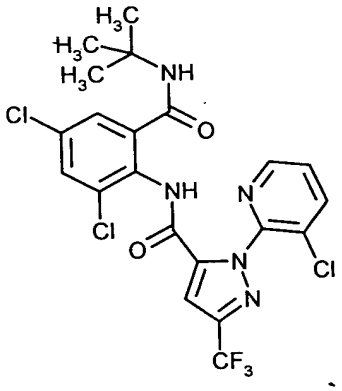

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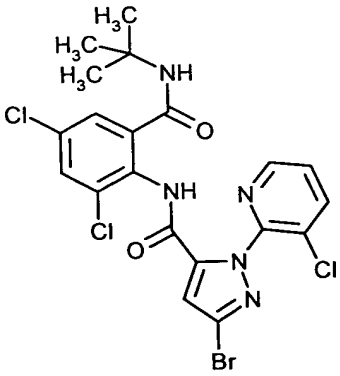

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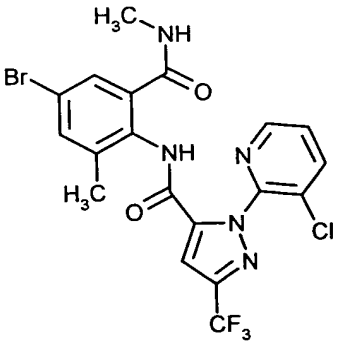

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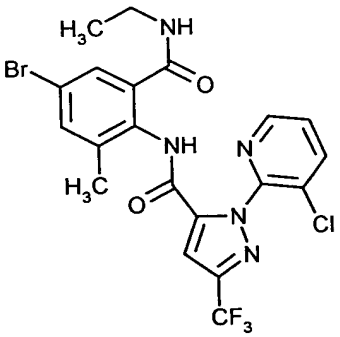

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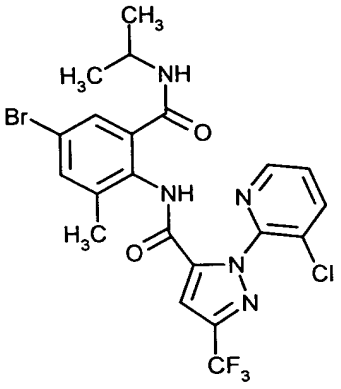

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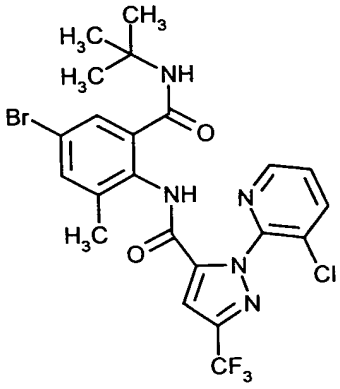

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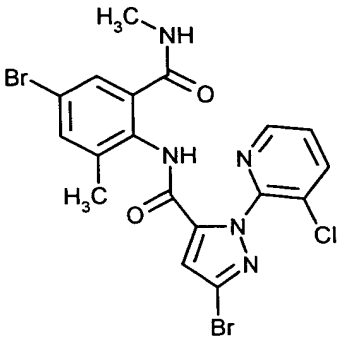

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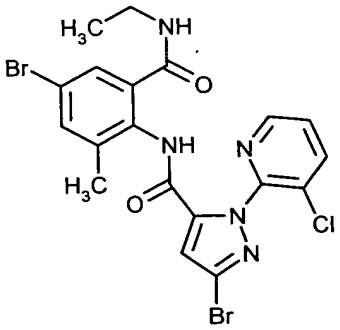

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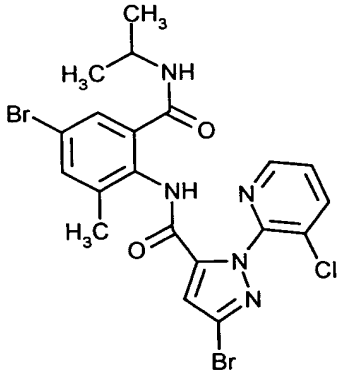

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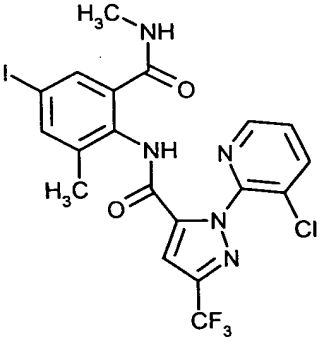

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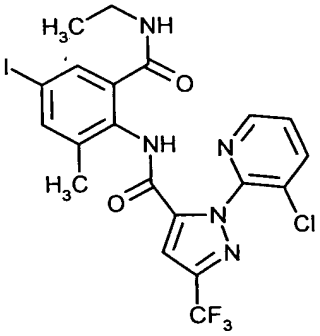

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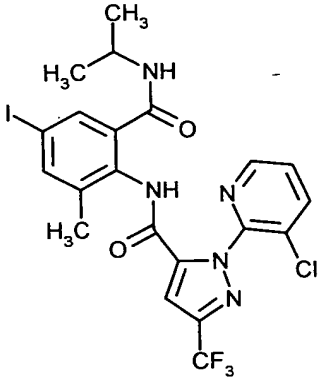
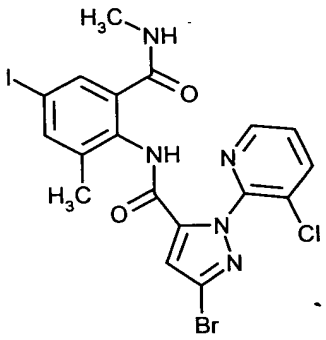
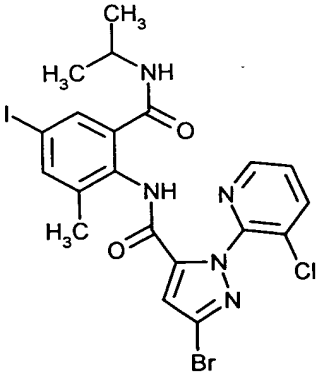


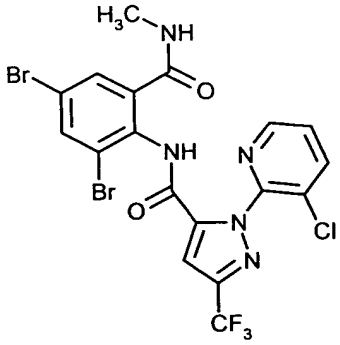
(I-1-44)



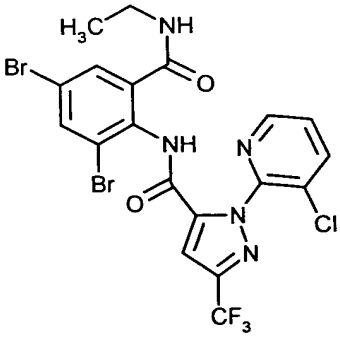
(I-1-50)



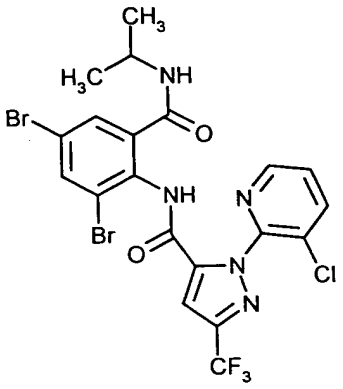
(I-1-51)



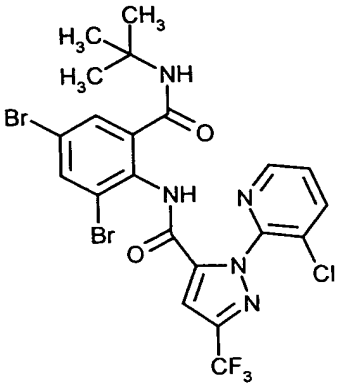
(I-1-52)



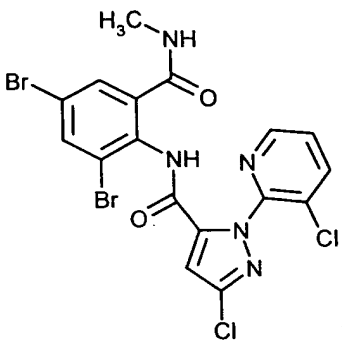
(I-1-53)



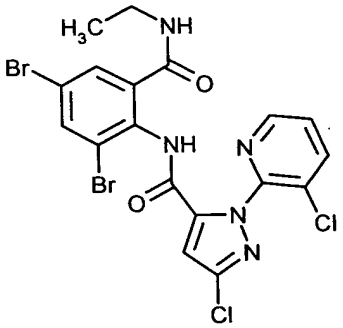
(I-1-54)



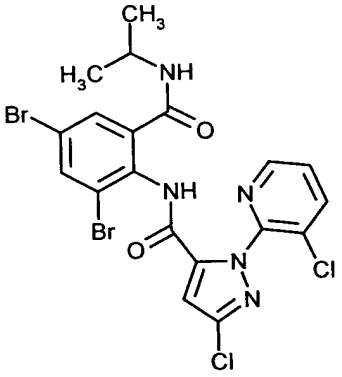
(I-1-55)



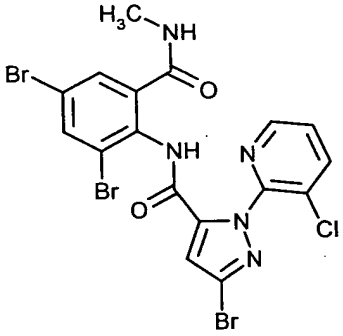
(I-1-56)



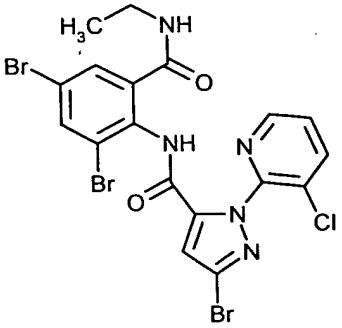
(I-1-57)



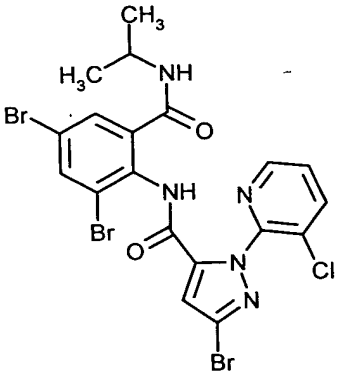
(I-1-58)



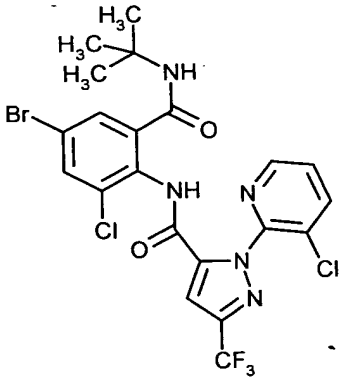
(I-1-60)



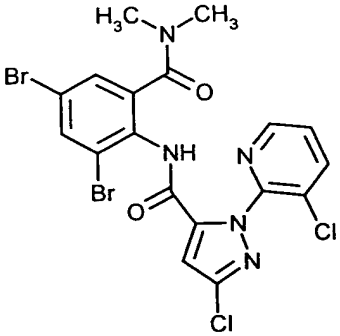
(I-1-61)



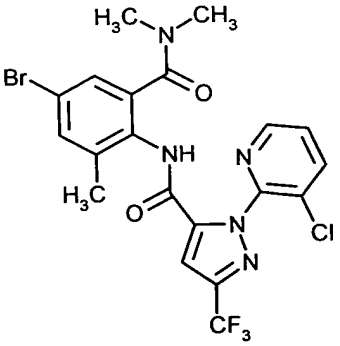
(I-1-62)



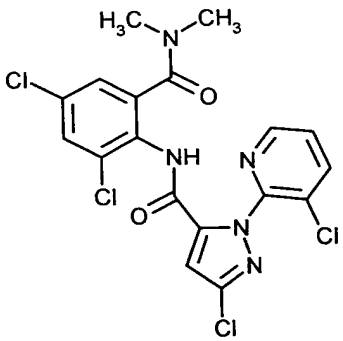
(I-1-64)



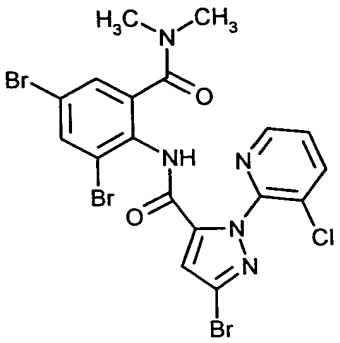
(I-1-65)



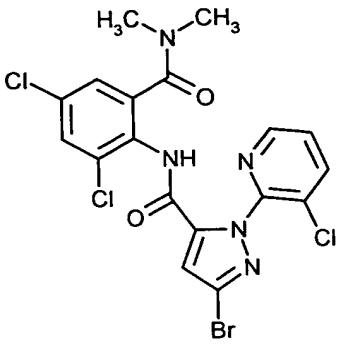
(I-1-66)



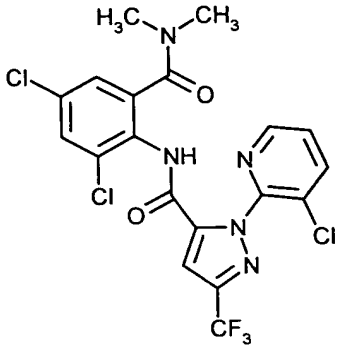
(I-1-67)



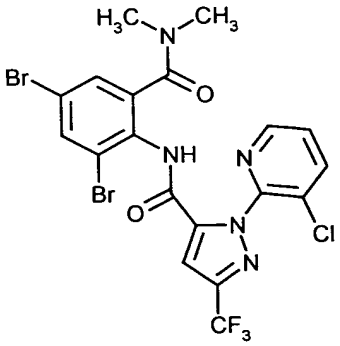
(I-1-68)



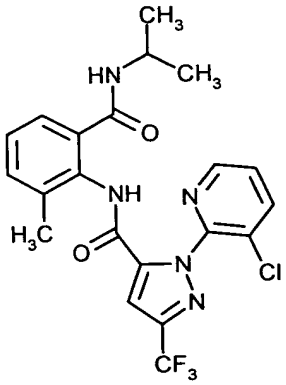
(I-1-69)



(I-1-70)



(I-1-71)



(I-1-72)

and at least one active compound of group 2 selected from the compounds (2-1) to (2-22).

Preference is given to active compound combinations which preferably comprise the following active compounds of group 2:

(2-5) triflumuron

(2-9) emamectin

(2-10) methoxyfenozide

(2-16) fipronil

(2-17) ethiprole

(2-21) indoxacarb

(2-22) flufenoxuron.

Emphasis is given to the following specifically mentioned active compound combinations (2-component mixtures) comprising a compound of the formula (I-1) and the stated active compound of group 2:

No.	Active compound combination comprising	No.	Active compound combination comprising
1a)	(I-1-1) and (2-5) triflumuron	28a)	(I-1-39) and (2-5) triflumuron
1b)	(I-1-1) and (2-9) emamectin	28b)	(I-1-39) and (2-9) emamectin

No.	Active compound combination comprising	No.	Active compound combination comprising
1c)	(I-1-1) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	28c)	(I-1-39) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
1d)	(I-1-1) and (2-16) fipronil	28d)	(I-1-39) and (2-16) fipronil
1e)	(I-1-1) and (2-17) ethiprole	28e)	(I-1-39) and (2-17) ethiprole
1f)	(I-1-1) and (2-21) indoxacarb	28f)	(I-1-39) and (2-21) indoxacarb
1g)	(I-1-1) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	28g)	(I-1-39) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
2a)	(I-1-2) and (2-5) triflumuron	29a)	(I-1-40) and (2-5) triflumuron
2b)	(I-1-2) and (2-9) emamectin	29b)	(I-1-40) and (2-9) emamectin
2c)	(I-1-2) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	29c)	(I-1-40) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
2d)	(I-1-2) and (2-16) fipronil	29d)	(I-1-40) and (2-16) fipronil
2e)	(I-1-2) and (2-17) ethiprole	29e)	(I-1-40) and (2-17) ethiprole
2f)	(I-1-2) and (2-21) indoxacarb	29f)	(I-1-40) and (2-21) indoxacarb
2g)	(I-1-2) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	29g)	(I-1-40) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
3a)	(I-1-3) and (2-5) triflumuron	30a)	(I-1-42) and (2-5) triflumuron
3b)	(I-1-3) and (2-9) emamectin	30b)	(I-1-42) and (2-9) emamectin
3c)	(I-1-3) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	30c)	(I-1-42) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
3d)	(I-1-3) and (2-16) fipronil	30d)	(I-1-42) and (2-16) fipronil
3e)	(I-1-3) and (2-17) ethiprole	30e)	(I-1-42) and (2-17) ethiprole
3f)	(I-1-3) and (2-21) indoxacarb	30f)	(I-1-42) and (2-21) indoxacarb
3g)	(I-1-3) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	30g)	(I-1-42) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
4a)	(I-1-4) and (2-5) triflumuron	31a)	(I-1-43) and (2-5) triflumuron
4b)	(I-1-4) and (2-9) emamectin	31b)	(I-1-43) and (2-9) emamectin
4c)	(I-1-4) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	31c)	(I-1-43) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
4d)	(I-1-4) and (2-16) fipronil	31d)	(I-1-43) and (2-16) fipronil
4e)	(I-1-4) and (2-17) ethiprole	31e)	(I-1-43) and (2-17) ethiprole
4f)	(I-1-4) and (2-21) indoxacarb	31f)	(I-1-43) and (2-21) indoxacarb
4g)	(I-1-4) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	31g)	(I-1-43) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
5a)	(I-1-5) and (2-5) triflumuron	32a)	(I-1-44) and (2-5) triflumuron
5b)	(I-1-5) and (2-9) emamectin	32b)	(I-1-44) and (2-9) emamectin
5c)	(I-1-5) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	32c)	(I-1-44) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
5d)	(I-1-5) and (2-16) fipronil	32d)	(I-1-44) and (2-16) fipronil
5e)	(I-1-5) and (2-17) ethiprole	32e)	(I-1-44) and (2-17) ethiprole
5f)	(I-1-5) and (2-21) indoxacarb	32f)	(I-1-44) and (2-21) indoxacarb
5g)	(I-1-5) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	32g)	(I-1-44) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
6a)	(I-1-6) and (2-5) triflumuron	33a)	(I-1-50) and (2-5) triflumuron
6b)	(I-1-6) and (2-9) emamectin	33b)	(I-1-50) and (2-9) emamectin
6c)	(I-1-6) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	33c)	(I-1-50) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
6d)	(I-1-6) and (2-16) fipronil	33d)	(I-1-50) and (2-16) fipronil
6e)	(I-1-6) and (2-17) ethiprole	33e)	(I-1-50) and (2-17) ethiprole
6f)	(I-1-6) and (2-21) indoxacarb	33f)	(I-1-50) and (2-21) indoxacarb

No.	Active compound combination comprising	No.	Active compound combination comprising
6g)	(I-1-6) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	33g)	(I-1-50) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
7a)	(I-1-7) and (2-5) triflumuron	34a)	(I-1-51) and (2-5) triflumuron
7b)	(I-1-7) and (2-9) emamectin	34b)	(I-1-51) and (2-9) emamectin
7c)	(I-1-7) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	34c)	(I-1-51) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
7d)	(I-1-7) and (2-16) fipronil	34d)	(I-1-51) and (2-16) fipronil
7e)	(I-1-7) and (2-17) ethiprole	34e)	(I-1-51) and (2-17) ethiprole
7f)	(I-1-7) and (2-21) indoxacarb	34f)	(I-1-51) and (2-21) indoxacarb
7g)	(I-1-7) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	34g)	(I-1-51) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
8a)	(I-1-8) and (2-5) triflumuron	35a)	(I-1-52) and (2-5) triflumuron
8b)	(I-1-8) and (2-9) emamectin	35b)	(I-1-52) and (2-9) emamectin
8c)	(I-1-8) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	35c)	(I-1-52) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
8d)	(I-1-8) and (2-16) fipronil	35d)	(I-1-52) and (2-16) fipronil
8e)	(I-1-8) and (2-17) ethiprole	35e)	(I-1-52) and (2-17) ethiprole
8f)	(I-1-8) and (2-21) indoxacarb	35f)	(I-1-52) and (2-21) indoxacarb
8g)	(I-1-8) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	36g)	(I-1-52) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
9a)	(I-1-9) and (2-5) triflumuron	36a)	(I-1-53) and (2-5) triflumuron
9b)	(I-1-9) and (2-9) emamectin	36b)	(I-1-53) and (2-9) emamectin
9c)	(I-1-9) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	36c)	(I-1-53) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
9d)	(I-1-9) and (2-16) fipronil	36d)	(I-1-53) and (2-16) fipronil
9e)	(I-1-9) and (2-17) ethiprole	36e)	(I-1-53) and (2-17) ethiprole
9f)	(I-1-9) and (2-21) indoxacarb	36f)	(I-1-53) and (2-21) indoxacarb
9g)	(I-1-9) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	36g)	(I-1-53) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
10a)	(I-1-11) and (2-5) triflumuron	37a)	(I-1-54) and (2-5) triflumuron
10b)	(I-1-11) and (2-9) emamectin	37b)	(I-1-54) and (2-9) emamectin
10c)	(I-1-11) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	37c)	(I-1-54) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
10d)	(I-1-11) and (2-16) fipronil	37d)	(I-1-54) and (2-16) fipronil
10e)	(I-1-11) and (2-17) ethiprole	37e)	(I-1-54) and (2-17) ethiprole
10f)	(I-1-11) and (2-21) indoxacarb	37f)	(I-1-54) and (2-21) indoxacarb
10g)	(I-1-11) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	37g)	(I-1-54) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
11a)	(I-1-12) and (2-5) triflumuron	38a)	(I-1-55) and (2-5) triflumuron
11b)	(I-1-12) and (2-9) emamectin	38b)	(I-1-55) and (2-9) emamectin
11c)	(I-1-12) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	38c)	(I-1-55) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
11d)	(I-1-12) and (2-16) fipronil	38d)	(I-1-55) and (2-16) fipronil
11e)	(I-1-12) and (2-17) ethiprole	38e)	(I-1-55) and (2-17) ethiprole
11f)	(I-1-12) and (2-21) indoxacarb	38f)	(I-1-55) and (2-21) indoxacarb
11g)	(I-1-12) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	38g)	(I-1-55) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
12a)	(I-1-13) and (2-5) triflumuron	39a)	(I-1-56) and (2-5) triflumuron
12b)	(I-1-13) and (2-9) emamectin	39b)	(I-1-56) and (2-9) emamectin
12c)	(I-1-13) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	39c)	(I-1-56) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide

No.	Active compound combination comprising	No.	Active compound combination comprising
12d)	(I-1-13) and (2-16) fipronil	39d)	(I-1-56) and (2-16) fipronil
12e)	(I-1-13) and (2-17) ethiprole	39e)	(I-1-56) and (2-17) ethiprole
12f)	(I-1-13) and (2-21) indoxacarb	39f)	(I-1-56) and (2-21) indoxacarb
12g)	(I-1-13) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	39g)	(I-1-56) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
13a)	(I-1-15) and (2-5) triflumuron	40a)	(I-1-57) and (2-5) triflumuron
13b)	(I-1-15) and (2-9) emamectin	40b)	(I-1-57) and (2-9) emamectin
13c)	(I-1-15) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	40c)	(I-1-57) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
13d)	(I-1-15) and (2-16) fipronil	40d)	(I-1-57) and (2-16) fipronil
13e)	(I-1-15) and (2-17) ethiprole	40e)	(I-1-57) and (2-17) ethiprole
13f)	(I-1-15) and (2-21) indoxacarb	40f)	(I-1-57) and (2-21) indoxacarb
13g)	(I-1-15) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	40g)	(I-1-57) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
14a)	(I-1-16) and (2-5) triflumuron	41a)	(I-1-58) and (2-5) triflumuron
14b)	(I-1-16) and (2-9) emamectin	41b)	(I-1-58) and (2-9) emamectin
14c)	(I-1-16) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	41c)	(I-1-58) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
14d)	(I-1-16) and (2-16) fipronil	41d)	(I-1-58) and (2-16) fipronil
14e)	(I-1-16) and (2-17) ethiprole	41e)	(I-1-58) and (2-17) ethiprole
14f)	(I-1-16) and (2-21) indoxacarb	41f)	(I-1-58) and (2-21) indoxacarb
14g)	(I-1-16) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	41g)	(I-1-58) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
15a)	(I-1-19) and (2-5) triflumuron	42a)	(I-1-60) and (2-5) triflumuron
15b)	(I-1-19) and (2-9) emamectin	42b)	(I-1-60) and (2-9) emamectin
15c)	(I-1-19) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	42c)	(I-1-60) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
15d)	(I-1-19) and (2-16) fipronil	42d)	(I-1-60) and (2-16) fipronil
15e)	(I-1-19) and (2-17) ethiprole	42e)	(I-1-60) and (2-17) ethiprole
15f)	(I-1-19) and (2-21) indoxacarb	42f)	(I-1-60) and (2-21) indoxacarb
15g)	(I-1-19) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	42g)	(I-1-60) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
16a)	(I-1-21) and (2-5) triflumuron	43a)	(I-1-61) and (2-5) triflumuron
16b)	(I-1-21) and (2-9) emamectin	43b)	(I-1-61) and (2-9) emamectin
16c)	(I-1-21) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	43c)	(I-1-61) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
16d)	(I-1-21) and (2-16) fipronil	43d)	(I-1-61) and (2-16) fipronil
16e)	(I-1-21) and (2-17) ethiprole	43e)	(I-1-61) and (2-17) ethiprole
16f)	(I-1-21) and (2-21) indoxacarb	43f)	(I-1-61) and (2-21) indoxacarb
16g)	(I-1-21) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	43g)	(I-1-61) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
17a)	(I-1-22) and (2-5) triflumuron	44a)	(I-1-62) and (2-5) triflumuron
17b)	(I-1-22) and (2-9) emamectin	44b)	(I-1-62) and (2-9) emamectin
17c)	(I-1-22) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	44c)	(I-1-62) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
17d)	(I-1-22) and (2-16) fipronil	44d)	(I-1-62) and (2-16) fipronil
17e)	(I-1-22) and (2-17) ethiprole	44e)	(I-1-62) and (2-17) ethiprole
17f)	(I-1-22) and (2-21) indoxacarb	44f)	(I-1-62) and (2-21) indoxacarb
17g)	(I-1-22) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	44g)	(I-1-62) and (2-22) flufenoxuron

No.	Active compound combination comprising	No.	Active compound combination comprising
18a)	(I-1-23) and (2-5) triflumuron	45a)	(I-1-64) and (2-5) triflumuron
18b)	(I-1-23) and (2-9) emamectin	45b)	(I-1-64) and (2-9) emamectin
18c)	(I-1-23) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	45c)	(I-1-64) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
18d)	(I-1-23) and (2-16) fipronil	45d)	(I-1-64) and (2-16) fipronil
18e)	(I-1-23) and (2-17) ethiprole	45e)	(I-1-64) and (2-17) ethiprole
18f)	(I-1-23) and (2-21) indoxacarb	45f)	(I-1-64) and (2-21) indoxacarb
18g)	(I-1-23) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	46g)	(I-1-64) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
19a)	(I-1-24) and (2-5) triflumuron	46a)	(I-1-65) and (2-5) triflumuron
19b)	(I-1-24) and (2-9) emamectin	46b)	(I-1-65) and (2-9) emamectin
19c)	(I-1-24) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	46c)	(I-1-65) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
19d)	(I-1-24) and (2-16) fipronil	46d)	(I-1-65) and (2-16) fipronil
19e)	(I-1-24) and (2-17) ethiprole	46e)	(I-1-65) and (2-17) ethiprole
19f)	(I-1-24) and (2-21) indoxacarb	46f)	(I-1-65) and (2-21) indoxacarb
19g)	(I-1-24) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	46g)	(I-1-65) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
20a)	(I-1-26) and (2-5) triflumuron	47a)	(I-1-66) and (2-5) triflumuron
20b)	(I-1-26) and (2-9) emamectin	47b)	(I-1-66) and (2-9) emamectin
20c)	(I-1-26) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	47c)	(I-1-66) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
20d)	(I-1-26) and (2-16) fipronil	47d)	(I-1-66) and (2-16) fipronil
20e)	(I-1-26) and (2-17) ethiprole	47e)	(I-1-66) and (2-17) ethiprole
20f)	(I-1-26) and (2-21) indoxacarb	47f)	(I-1-66) and (2-21) indoxacarb
20g)	(I-1-26) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	47g)	(I-1-66) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
21a)	(I-1-27) and (2-5) triflumuron	48a)	(I-1-67) and (2-5) triflumuron
21b)	(I-1-27) and (2-9) emamectin	48b)	(I-1-67) and (2-9) emamectin
21c)	(I-1-27) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	48c)	(I-1-67) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
21d)	(I-1-27) and (2-16) fipronil	48d)	(I-1-67) and (2-16) fipronil
21e)	(I-1-27) and (2-17) ethiprole	48e)	(I-1-67) and (2-17) ethiprole
21f)	(I-1-27) and (2-21) indoxacarb	48f)	(I-1-67) and (2-21) indoxacarb
21g)	(I-1-27) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	48g)	(I-1-67) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
22a)	(I-1-29) and (2-5) triflumuron	49a)	(I-1-68) and (2-5) triflumuron
22b)	(I-1-29) and (2-9) emamectin	49b)	(I-1-68) and (2-9) emamectin
22c)	(I-1-29) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	49c)	(I-1-68) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
22d)	(I-1-29) and (2-16) fipronil	49d)	(I-1-68) and (2-16) fipronil
22e)	(I-1-29) and (2-17) ethiprole	49e)	(I-1-68) and (2-17) ethiprole
22f)	(I-1-29) and (2-21) indoxacarb	49f)	(I-1-68) and (2-21) indoxacarb
22g)	(I-1-29) and (2-22) flufenoxuron	49g)	(I-1-68) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
23a)	(I-1-30) and (2-5) triflumuron	50a)	(I-1-69) and (2-5) triflumuron
23b)	(I-1-30) and (2-9) emamectin	50b)	(I-1-69) and (2-9) emamectin
23c)	(I-1-30) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide	50c)	(I-1-69) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
23d)	(I-1-30) and (2-16) fipronil	50d)	(I-1-69) and (2-16) fipronil

No.	Active compound combination comprising
23e)	(I-1-30) and (2-17) ethiprole
23f)	(I-1-30) and (2-21) indoxacarb
23g)	(I-1-30) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
24a)	(I-1-31) and (2-5) triflumuron
24b)	(I-1-31) and (2-9) emamectin
24c)	(I-1-31) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
24d)	(I-1-31) and (2-16) fipronil
24e)	(I-1-31) and (2-17) ethiprole
24f)	(I-1-31) and (2-21) indoxacarb
24g)	(I-1-31) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
25a)	(I-1-32) and (2-5) triflumuron
25b)	(I-1-32) and (2-9) emamectin
25c)	(I-1-32) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
25d)	(I-1-32) and (2-16) fipronil
25e)	(I-1-32) and (2-17) ethiprole
25f)	(I-1-32) and (2-21) indoxacarb
25g)	(I-1-32) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
26a)	(I-1-33) and (2-5) triflumuron
26b)	(I-1-33) and (2-9) emamectin
26c)	(I-1-33) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
26d)	(I-1-33) and (2-16) fipronil
26e)	(I-1-33) and (2-17) ethiprole
26f)	(I-1-33) and (2-21) indoxacarb
26g)	(I-1-33) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
27a)	(I-1-38) and (2-5) triflumuron
27b)	(I-1-38) and (2-9) emamectin
27c)	(I-1-38) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
27d)	(I-1-38) and (2-16) fipronil
27e)	(I-1-38) and (2-17) ethiprole
27f)	(I-1-38) and (2-21) indoxacarb
27g)	(I-1-38) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
50e)	(I-1-69) and (2-17) ethiprole
50f)	(I-1-69) and (2-21) indoxacarb
50g)	(I-1-69) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
51a)	(I-1-70) and (2-5) triflumuron
51b)	(I-1-70) and (2-9) emamectin
51c)	(I-1-70) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
51d)	(I-1-70) and (2-16) fipronil
51e)	(I-1-70) and (2-17) ethiprole
51f)	(I-1-70) and (2-21) indoxacarb
51g)	(I-1-70) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
52a)	(I-1-71) and (2-5) triflumuron
52b)	(I-1-71) and (2-9) emamectin
52c)	(I-1-71) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
52d)	(I-1-71) and (2-16) fipronil
52e)	(I-1-71) and (2-17) ethiprole
52f)	(I-1-71) and (2-21) indoxacarb
52g)	(I-1-71) and (2-22) flufenoxuron
53a)	(I-1-72) and (2-5) triflumuron
53b)	(I-1-72) and (2-9) emamectin
53c)	(I-1-72) and (2-10) methoxyfenozide
53d)	(I-1-72) and (2-16) fipronil
53e)	(I-1-72) and (2-17) ethiprole
53f)	(I-1-72) and (2-21) indoxacarb
53g)	(I-1-72) and (2-22) flufenoxuron

However, the general or preferred radical definitions or illustrations given above can also be combined with one another as desired, i.e. including combinations between the respective ranges and preferred ranges. They apply both to the end products and, correspondingly, to precursors and intermediates.

Preference according to the invention is given to active compound combinations comprising compounds of the formula (I) and active compounds of the formulae (2-1) to (2-22) in which the individual radicals are a combination of the meanings listed above as being preferred (preferable).

Particular preference according to the invention is given to active compound combinations comprising compounds of the formula (I) and active compounds of the formulae (2-1) to (2-22) in which the individual radicals are a combination of the meanings listed above as being particularly preferred.

Very particular preference according to the invention is given to active compound combinations comprising compounds of the formula (I) and active compounds of the formulae (2-1) to (2-22) in which the individual radicals are a combination of the meanings listed above as being very particularly preferred.

Saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radicals, such as alkyl or alkenyl, can in each case be straight-chain or branched as far as this is possible, including in combination with heteroatoms, such as, for example, in alkoxy.

Optionally substituted radicals can be mono- or polysubstituted, where in the case of polysubstitutions the substituents can be identical or different.

In addition, the active compound combinations may also comprise further fungicidally, acaricidally or insecticidally active cocomponents.

If the active compounds in the active compound combinations according to the invention are present in certain weight ratios, the synergistic effect is particularly pronounced. The mixing ratios preferred for finding the synergism are not necessarily the preferred mixing ratios relevant for 100% activity. However, the weight ratios of the active compounds in the active compound combinations can be varied within a relatively wide range. In general, the combinations according to the invention comprise active compounds of the formula (I) and the mixing partner of group 2 in the stated preferred and particularly preferred mixing ratios:

The mixing ratios are based on weight ratios. The ratio is to be understood as meaning active compound of the formula (I): mixing partner

Mixing partner	Preferred mixing ratio	Particularly preferred mixing ratio
chlorfluazuron	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
diflubenzuron	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
lufenuron	20 : 1 to 1 : 5	10 : 1 to 1 : 2
teflubenzuron	20 : 1 to 1 : 5	10 : 1 to 1 : 2
triflumuron	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
novaluron	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
hexaflumuron	20 : 1 to 1 : 5	5 : 1 to 1 : 2
bistrifluoron	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
flufenoxuron	50 : 1 to 1 : 5	10 : 1 to 1 : 1
emamectin	50 : 1 to 1 : 5	10 : 1 to 1 : 1
methoxyfenozide	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
tebufenozide	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
halofenozide	2 : 1 to 1 : 100	1 : 1 to 1 : 30
chromafenozide	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
Trichogramma spp.	1000 g a.i./ha : 20 000 wasps/ha to 10 g a.i./ha : 500 000 wasps/ha	300 g a.i./ha : 50 000wasps/ha to 50 g a.i./ha : 300 000 wasps/ha
Verticillium lecanii	0.05 % a.i. : 0.05 % F(*) to 0.001 % a.i. : 0.5 % F(*)	0.03 % a.i. : 0.1 % F(*) to 0.005 % a.i. : 0.2 % F(*)
fipronil	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
ethiprole	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
cyromazine	10 : 1 to 1 : 10	5 : 1 to 1 : 5
azadirachtin	50 : 1 to 1 : 5	10 : 1 to 1 : 1
diofenolan	100 : 1 to 1 : 2	20 : 1 to 1 : 1
indoxacarb	50 : 1 to 1 : 5	20 : 1 to 1 : 2

F(*) Formulation comprising 10^9 to 10^{10} spores/g

The active compound combinations of the invention are suitable for controlling animal pests, preferably arthropods and nematodes, in particular insects and arachnids, found in agriculture, in animal health, in forests, in the protection of stored products and materials and in the hygiene sector. They are active against normally sensitive and resistant species, and against all or individual developmental stages. The abovementioned pests include:

From the order of the Isopoda, for example, Oniscus asellus, Armadillidium vulgare, Porcellio scaber.

From the order of the Diplopoda, for example, Blaniulus guttulatus.

From the order of the Chilopoda, for example, Geophilus carpophagus, Scutigera spp.

From the order of the Symphyla, for example, Scutigerella immaculata.

From the order of the Thysanura, for example, Lepisma saccharina.

From the order of the Collembola, for example, Onychiurus armatus.

From the order of the Orthoptera, for example, Acheta domesticus, Gryllotalpa spp., Locusta migratoria migratorioides, Melanoplus spp., Schistocerca gregaria.

From the order of the Blattaria, for example, Blatta orientalis, Periplaneta americana, Leucophaea maderae, Blattella germanica.

From the order of the Dermaptera, for example, Forficula auricularia.

From the order of the Isoptera, for example, Reticulitermes spp.

From the order of the Phthiraptera, for example, Pediculus humanus corporis, Haematopinus spp., Linognathus spp., Trichodectes spp., Damalinia spp.

From the order of the Thysanoptera, for example, Hercinothrips femoralis, Thrips tabaci, Thrips palmi, Frankliniella accidentalis.

From the order of the Heteroptera, for example, Eurygaster spp., Dysdercus intermedius, Piesma quadrata, Cimex lectularius, Rhodnius prolixus, Triatoma spp.

From the order of the Homoptera, for example, Aleurodes brassicae, Bemisia tabaci, Trialeurodes vaporariorum, Aphis gossypii, Brevicoryne brassicae, Cryptomyzus ribis, Aphis fabae, Aphis pomi, Eriosoma lanigerum, Hyalopterus arundinis, Phylloxera vastatrix, Pemphigus spp., Macrosiphum avenae, Myzus spp., Phorodon humuli, Rhopalosiphum padi, Empoasca spp., Euscelis bilobatus, Nephotettix cincticeps, Lecanium corni, Saissetia oleae, Laodelphax striatellus, Nilaparvata lugens, Aonidiella aurantii, Aspidiotus hederae, Pseudococcus spp., Psylla spp.

From the order of the Lepidoptera, for example, Pectinophora gossypiella, Bupalus piniarius, Cheimatobia brumata, Lithocolletis blancardella, Hyponomeuta padella, Plutella xylostella, Malacosoma neustria, Euproctis chrysorrhoea, Lymantria spp., Bucculatrix thurberiella, Phyllocnistis citrella, Agrotis spp., Euxoa spp., Feltia spp., Earias insulana, Heliothis spp., Mamestra brassicae, Panolis flammea, Spodoptera spp., Trichoplusia ni, Carpocapsa pomonella, Pieris spp., Chilo spp., Pyrausta nubilalis, Ephestia kuehniella, Galleria mellonella, Tineola bisselliella, Tinea pellionella, Hofmannophila pseudospretella, Cacoecia podana, Capua reticulana, Choristoneura fumiferana, Clysia ambiguella, Homona magnanima, Tortrix viridana, Cnaphalocerus spp., Oulema oryzae.

From the order of the Coleoptera, for example, Anobium punctatum, Rhizopertha dominica, Bruchidius obtectus, Acanthoscelides obtectus, Hylotrupes bajulus, Agelastica alni, Leptinotarsa decemlineata, Phaedon cochleariae, Diabrotica spp., Psylliodes chrysocephala, Epilachna varivestis, Atomaria spp., Oryzaephilus surinamensis, Anthonomus spp., Sitophilus spp., Otiorrhynchus sulcatus, Cosmopolites sordidus, Ceuthorrhynchus assimilis, Hypera postica, Dermestes spp., Trogoderma spp., Anthrenus spp., Attagenus spp., Lyctus spp., Meligethes aeneus, Ptinus spp., Niptus hololeucus, Gibbium psylloides, Tribolium spp., Tenebrio molitor, Agriotes spp., Conoderus

spp., Melolontha melolontha, Amphimallon solstitialis, Costelytra zealandica, Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus.

From the order of the Hymenoptera, for example, Diprion spp., Hoplocampa spp., Lasius spp., Monomorium pharaonis, Vespa spp.

From the order of the Diptera, for example, Aedes spp., Anopheles spp., Culex spp., Drosophila melanogaster, Musca spp., Fannia spp., Calliphora erythrocephala, Lucilia spp., Chrysomyia spp., Cuterebra spp., Gastrophilus spp., Hyppobosca spp., Stomoxys spp., Oestrus spp., Hypoderma spp., Tabanus spp., Tannia spp., Bibio hortulanus, Oscinella frit, Phorbia spp., Pegomyia hyoscyami, Ceratitis capitata, Dacus oleae, Tipula paludosa, Hylemyia spp., Liriomyza spp.

From the order of the Siphonaptera, for example, Xenopsylla cheopis, Ceratophyllus spp.

From the class of the Arachnida, for example, Scorpio maurus, Latrodectus mactans, Acarus siro, Argas spp., Ornithodoros spp., Dermanyssus gallinae, Eriophyes ribis, Phyllocoptruta oleivora, Boophilus spp., Rhipicephalus spp., Amblyomma spp., Hyalomma spp., Ixodes spp., Psoroptes spp., Chorioptes spp., Sarcoptes spp., Tarsonemus spp., Bryobia praetiosa, Panonychus spp., Tetranychus spp., Hemitarsonemus spp., Brevipalpus spp.

The plant-parasitic nematodes include, for example, Pratylenchus spp., Radopholus similis, Ditylenchus dipsaci, Tylenchulus semipenetrans, Heterodera spp., Globodera spp., Meloidogyne spp., Aphelenchoides spp., Longidorus spp., Xiphinema spp., Trichodorus spp., Bursaphelenchus spp.

The active compound combinations of the invention can be converted into the customary formulations such as solutions, emulsions, wettable powders, suspensions, powders, dusts, pastes, soluble powders, granules, suspension-emulsion concentrates, natural and synthetic materials impregnated with active compound, and microencapsulations in polymeric materials.

These formulations are produced in a known manner, for example by mixing the active compounds with extenders, that is, liquid solvents and/or solid carriers, optionally with the use of surfactants, that is, emulsifiers and/or dispersants, and/or foam formers.

If the extender used is water, it is also possible, for example, to use organic solvents as cosolvents. The following are essentially suitable as liquid solvents: aromatics such as xylene, toluene or alkylnaphthalenes, chlorinated aromatics or chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzenes, chloroethylenes or methylene chloride, aliphatic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane or paraffins, for example mineral oil fractions, mineral and vegetable oils, alcohols such as butanol or glycol and their ethers and esters, ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone or cyclohexanone, strongly polar solvents such as dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulfoxide, or else water.

Suitable solid carriers are:
for example ammonium salts and ground natural minerals such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, and ground synthetic materials such as finely divided silica, alumina and silicates; suitable solid carriers for granules are: for example crushed and fractionated natural rocks such as calcite, marble, pumice, sepiolite and dolomite, or else synthetic granules of inorganic and organic meals, and granules of organic material such as sawdust, coconut shells, maize cobs and tobacco stalks; suitable emulsifiers and/or foam formers are: for example nonionic and anionic emulsifiers such as polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, for example alkylaryl polyglycol ethers, alkylsulfonates, alkyl sulfates, arylsulfonates, or else protein hydrolysates; suitable dispersants are: for example lignin-sulfite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

Tackifiers such as carboxymethylcellulose and natural and synthetic polymers in the form of powders, granules or latices, such as gum arabic, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl acetate, or else natural phospholipids such as cephalins and lecithins and synthetic phospholipids can be used in the formulations. Other additives can be mineral and vegetable oils.

It is possible to use colorants such as inorganic pigments, for example iron oxide, titanium oxide and Prussian Blue, and organic colorants such as alizarin colorants, azo colorants and metal phthalocyanine colorants, and trace nutrients such as salts of iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum and zinc.

The formulations generally comprise between 0.1 and 95% by weight of active compound, preferably between 0.5 and 90%.

The active compound combinations of the invention can be present in their commercially available formulations and in the use forms, prepared from these formulations, as a mixture with other active compounds, such as insecticides, attractants, sterilants, bactericides, acaricides, nematicides, fungicides, growth-regulating substances or herbicides. The insecticides include, for example, phosphates, carbamates, carboxylates, chlorinated hydrocarbons, phenylureas and substances produced by microorganisms, inter alia.

Mixtures with other known active compounds such as herbicides or with fertilizers and growth regulators are also possible.

When used as insecticides, the active compound combinations of the invention can furthermore be present in their commercially available formulations and in the use forms, prepared from these formulations, as a mixture with synergists. Synergists are compounds which increase the action of the active compounds, without it being necessary for the synergist added to be active itself.

The active compound content of the use forms prepared from the commercially available formulations can vary within wide limits. The active compound concentration of the use forms can be from 0.0000001 to 95% by weight of active compound, preferably between 0.0001 and 1% by weight.

The compounds are employed in a customary manner appropriate for the use forms.

When used against hygiene pests and stored-product pests, the active compound combinations are distinguished by an excellent residual action on wood and clay as well as good stability to alkali on limed substrates.

The active compound combinations of the invention are not only active against plant pests, hygiene pests and stored-product pests, but also, in the veterinary medicine sector, against animal parasites (ectoparasites) such as hard ticks, soft ticks, mange mites, harvest mites, flies (stinging and licking), parasitizing fly larvae, lice, head lice, bird lice and fleas. These parasites include:

From the order of the Anoplurida, for example, Haematopinus spp., Linognathus spp., Pediculus spp., Phtirus spp., Solenopotes spp.

From the order of the Mallophagida and the suborders Amblycerina and Ischnocerina, for example, Trimenopon spp., Menopon spp., Trinoton spp., Bovicola spp., Werneckiella spp., Lepikentron spp., Damalina spp., Trichodectes spp., Felicola spp.

From the order Diptera and the suborders Nematocerina and Brachycerina, for example, Aedes spp., Anopheles spp., Culex spp., Simulium spp., Eusimulium spp., Phlebotomus spp., Lutzomyia spp., Culicoides spp., Chrysops spp., Hybomitra spp., Atylotus spp., Tabanus spp., Haematopota spp., Philipomyia spp., Braula spp., Musca spp., Hydrotaea spp., Stomoxys spp., Haematobia spp., Morellia spp., Fannia spp., Glossina spp., Calliphora spp., Lucilia spp., Chrysomyia spp., Wohlfahrtia spp., Sarcophaga spp., Oestrus spp., Hypoderma spp., Gasterophilus spp., Hippobosca spp., Lipoptena spp., Melophagus spp.

From the order of the Siphonapterida, for example, Pulex spp., Ctenocephalides spp., Xenopsylla spp., Ceratophyllus spp.

From the order of the Heteropterida, for example, Cimex spp., Triatoma spp., Rhodnius spp., Panstrongylus spp.

From the order of the Blattarida, for example, Blatta orientalis, Periplaneta americana, Blattella germanica, Supella spp.

From the subclass of the Acaria (Acarida) and the orders of the Meta- and Mesostigmata, for example, Argas spp., Ornithodorus spp., Otobius spp., Ixodes spp., Amblyomma spp., Boophilus spp., Dermacentor spp., Haemophysalis spp., Hyalomma spp., Rhipicephalus spp., Dermanyssus spp., Raillietia spp., Pneumonyssus spp., Sternostoma spp., Varroa spp.

From the order of the Actinedida (Prostigmata) and Acaridida (Astigmata), for example, Acarapis spp., Cheyletiella spp., Ornithocheyletia spp., Myobia spp., Psorergates spp., Demodex spp., Trombicula spp., Listrophorus spp., Acarus spp., Tyrophagus spp., Caloglyphus spp., Hypodectes spp., Pterolichus spp., Psoroptes spp., Chorioptes spp., Otodectes spp., Sarcoptes spp., Notoedres spp., Knemidocoptes spp., Cytodites spp., Laminosioptes spp.

The active compound combinations of the invention are also suitable for controlling arthropods which attack agricultural livestock such as, for example, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, donkeys, camels, buffaloes, rabbits, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, honey bees, other domestic animals such as, for example, dogs, cats, caged birds, aquarium fish and so-called experimental animals such as, for example, hamsters, guinea pigs, rats and mice. By controlling these arthropods, cases of death and reductions in productivity (for meat, milk, wool, hides, eggs, honey and the like) should be diminished, so that more economical and simpler animal husbandry is possible by the use of the active compound combinations of the invention.

The active compound combinations of the invention are used in the veterinary sector in a known manner by enteral administration in the form of, for example, tablets, capsules, potions, drenches, granules, pastes, boluses, the feed-through method, suppositories, by parenteral administration such as, for example, by injections (intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intravenously, intraperitoneally and the like), implants, by nasal administration, by dermal administration in the form of, for example, immersing or dipping, spraying, pouring-on, spotting-on, washing, dusting, and with the aid of active-compound-comprising molded articles such as collars, ear tags, tail tags, limb bands, halters, marking devices and the like.

When used for cattle, poultry, domestic animals and the like, the active compound combinations can be applied as formulations (for example powders, emulsions, flowables) comprising the active compounds in an amount of 1 to 80% by weight, either directly or after 100- to 10 000-fold dilution, or they may be used as a chemical dip.

Moreover, it has been found that the active compound combinations of the invention show a potent insecticidal action against insects which destroy industrial materials.

The following insects may be mentioned by way of example and with preference, but not by way of limitation:

Beetles such as Hylotrupes bajulus, Chlorophorus pilosis, Anobium punctatum, Xestobium rufovillosum, Ptilinus pecticornis, Dendrobium pertinex, Ernobius mollis, Priobium carpini, Lyctus brunneus, Lyctus africanus, Lyctus planicollis, Lyctus linearis, Lyctus pubescens, Trogoxylon aequale, Minthes rugicollis, Xyleborus spec., Tryptodendron spec., Apate monachus, Bostrychus capucins, Heterobostrychus brunneus, Sinoxylon spec., Dinoderus minutus.

Dermapterans such as Sirex juvencus, Urocerus gigas, Urocerus gigas taignus, Urocerus augur.

Termites such as Kalotermes flavicollis, Cryptotermes brevis, Heterotermes indicola, Reticulitermes flavipes, Reticulitermes santonensis, Reticulitermes lucifugus, Mastotermes darwiniensis, Zootermopsis nevadensis, Coptotermes formosanus.

Bristle-tails such as Lepisma saccharina.

Industrial materials in the present context are understood as meaning non-living materials such as, preferably, polymers, adhesives, glues, paper and board, leather, wood, timber products and paints.

The material which is to be protected from insect attack is very particularly preferably wood and timber products.

Wood and timber products which can be protected by the composition of the invention, or mixtures comprising it, are to be understood as meaning, for example:

Construction timber, wooden beams, railway sleepers, bridge components, jetties, vehicles made of wood, boxes, pallets, containers, telephone poles, wood lagging, windows and doors made of wood, plywood, chipboard, joinery, or timber products which quite generally are used in house construction or building joinery.

The active compound combinations can be used as such, in the form of concentrates or generally customary formulations such as powders, granules, solutions, suspensions, emulsions or pastes.

The abovementioned formulations can be prepared in a manner known per se, for example by mixing the active compounds with at least one solvent or diluent, emulsifier, dispersant and/or binder or fixative, water repellant, if desired desiccants and UV stabilizers, and if desired colorants and pigments and other processing auxiliaries.

The insecticidal compositions or concentrates used for protecting wood and timber products comprise the active compound of the invention in a concentration of 0.0001 to 95% by weight, in particular 0.001 to 60% by weight.

The amount of composition or concentrate employed depends on the species and the abundance of the insects and on the medium. The optimal quantity to be employed can be determined in each case by test series upon application. In general, however, it will suffice to employ 0.0001 to 20% by weight, preferably 0.001 to 10% by weight, of the active compound, based on the material to be protected.

A suitable solvent and/or diluent is an organochemical solvent or solvent mixture and/or an oily or oil-type organochemical solvent or solvent mixture of low volatility and/or a polar organochemical solvent or solvent mixture and/or water and, if appropriate, an emulsifier and/or wetter.

Organochemical solvents which are preferably employed are oily or oil-type solvents with an evaporation number of above 35 and a flash point of above 30°C, preferably above 45°C. Such oily and oil-type solvents which are insoluble in water and of low volatility and which are used are suitable mineral oils or their aromatic fractions or mineral oil-containing solvent mixtures, preferably white spirit, petroleum and/or alkylbenzene.

Mineral oils with a boiling range of 170 to 220°C, white spirit with a boiling range of 170 to 220°C, spindle oil with a boiling range of 250 to 350°C, petroleum and aromatics with a boiling range of 160 to 280°C, oil of turpentine, and the like are advantageously used.

In a preferred embodiment, liquid aliphatic hydrocarbons with a boiling range of 180 to 210°C or high-boiling mixtures of aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons with a boiling range of 180 to 220°C and/or spindle oil and/or monochloronaphthalene, preferably α-monochloronaphthalene, are used.

The organic oily or oil-type solvents of low volatility and with an evaporation number of above 35 and a flash point of above 30°C, preferably above 45°C, can be replaced in part by organochemical solvents of high or medium volatility, with the proviso that the solvent mixture also has an evaporation number of above 35 and a flash point of above 30°C, preferably above 45°C, and that the mixture is soluble or emulsifiable in this solvent mixture.

In a preferred embodiment, some of the organochemical solvent or solvent mixture is replaced by an aliphatic polar organochemical solvent or solvent mixture. Aliphatic organochemical solvents which contain hydroxyl and/or ester and/or ether groups are preferably used, such as, for example, glycol ethers, esters or the like.

Organochemical binders used for the purposes of the present invention are the synthetic resins and/or binding drying oils which are known per se and which can be diluted in water and/or dissolved or dispersed or emulsified in the organochemical solvents employed, in particular binders composed of, or comprising, an acrylate resin, a vinyl resin, for example polyvinyl acetate, polyester resin, polycondensation or polyaddition resin, polyurethane resin, alkyd resin or modified alkyd resin, phenol resin, hydrocarbon resin such as indene/coumarone resin, silicone resin, drying vegetable and/or drying oils and/or physically drying binders based on a natural and/or synthetic resin.

The synthetic resin employed as binder can be employed in the form of an emulsion, dispersion or solution. Bitumen or bituminous substances may also be used as binders, in amounts of up to 10% by weight. In addition, colorants, pigments, water repellants, odor-masking agents, and inhibitors or anticorrosive agents and the like, all of which are known per se, can be employed.

In accordance with the invention, the composition or the concentrate preferably comprises, as organochemical binders, at least one alkyd resin or modified alkyd resin and/or a drying vegetable oil. Alkyd resins which are preferably used in accordance with the invention are those with an oil content of over 45% by weight, preferably 50 to 68% by weight.

Some or all of the abovementioned binder can be replaced by a fixative (mixture) or plasticizer (mixture). These additives are intended to prevent volatilization of the active compounds, and also crystallization or precipitation. They preferably replace 0.01 to 30% of the binder (based on 100% of binder employed).

The plasticizers are from the chemical classes of the phthalic esters, such as dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate or benzyl butyl phthalate, phosphoric esters such as tributyl phosphate, adipic esters such as di-(2-ethylhexyl)-adipate, stearates such as butyl stearate or amyl stearate, oleates such as butyl oleate, glycerol ethers or higher-molecular-weight glycol ethers, glycerol esters and p-toluenesulfonic esters.

Fixatives are based chemically on polyvinyl alkyl ethers such as, for example, polyvinyl methyl ether, or ketones such as benzophenone and ethylenebenzophenone.

Other suitable solvents or diluents are, in particular, water, if appropriate as a mixture with one or more of the abovementioned organochemical solvents or diluents, emulsifiers and dispersants.

Particularly effective timber protection is achieved by industrial-scale impregnating processes, for example the vacuum, double-vacuum or pressure processes.

The active compound combinations of the invention can at the same time be employed for protecting objects which come into contact with saltwater or brackish water, in particular hulls, screens, nets, buildings, moorings and signaling systems, against fouling.

Fouling by sessile Oligochaeta, such as Serpulidae, and by shells and species from the Ledamorpha group (goose barnacles), such as various Lepas and Scalpellum species, or by species from the Balanomorpha group (acorn barnacles), such as Balanus or Pollicipes species, increases the frictional drag of ships and, as a consequence, leads to a marked increase in operation costs owing to higher energy consumption and additionally frequent stops in the dry dock.

Apart from fouling by algae, for example Ectocarpus sp. and Ceramium sp., fouling by sessile Entomostraka groups, which come under the generic term Cirripedia (cirriped crustaceans), is of particular importance.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that the active compound combinations of the invention have an outstanding antifouling action.

Using the active compound combinations of the invention allows the use of heavy metals such as, for example, in bis(trialkyltin) sulfides, tri-*n*-butyltin laurate, tri-*n*-butyltin chloride, copper(I) oxide, triethyltin chloride, tri-*n*-butyl(2-phenyl-4-chlorophenoxy)tin, tributyltin oxide, molybdenum disulfide, antimony oxide, polymeric butyl titanate, phenyl-(bispyridine)-bismuth chloride, tri-*n*-butyltin fluoride, manganese ethylenebisthiocarbamate, zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate, zinc ethylenebisthiocarbamate, zinc salts and copper salts of 2-pyridinethiol 1-oxide, bisdimethyldithiocarbamoylzinc ethylenebisthiocarbamate, zinc oxide, copper(I) ethylene-bisdithiocarbamate, copper thiocyanate, copper naphthenate and tributyltin halides to be dispensed with, or the concentration of these compounds to be substantially reduced.

If appropriate, the ready-to-use antifouling paints can additionally comprise other active compounds, preferably algicides, fungicides, herbicides, molluscicides, or other antifouling active compounds.

Preferable suitable components in combinations with the antifouling compositions according to the invention are:

algicides such as 2-*tert*-butylamino-4-cyclopropylamino-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine, dichlorophen, diuron, endothal, fentin acetate, isoproturon, methabenzthiazuron, oxyfluorfen, quinoclamine and terbutryn;

fungicides such as benzo[*b*]thiophenecarboxylic acid cyclohexylamide S,S-dioxide, dichlofluanid, fluorfolpet, 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, tolylfluanid and azoles such as azaconazole, cyproconazole, epoxyconazole, hexaconazole, metconazole, propiconazole and tebuconazole;

molluscicides such as fentin acetate, metaldehyde, methiocarb, niclosamid, thiodicarb and trimethacarb;

or conventional antifouling active compounds such as 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, diiodomethylparatryl sulfone, 2-(N,N-dimethylthiocarbamoylthio)-5-nitrothiazyl, potassium, copper, sodium and zinc salts of 2-pyridinethiol 1-oxide, pyridine-triphenylborane, tetrabutyldistannoxane, 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-pyridine, 2,4,5,6-tetrachloroisophthalonitrile, tetramethylthiuram disulfide and 2,4,6-trichlorophenylmaleiimide.

The antifouling compositions used comprise the active compound combinations of the invention in a concentration of 0.001 to 50% by weight, in particular 0.01 to 20% by weight.

Moreover, the antifouling compositions of the invention comprise the customary components such as, for example, those described in Ungerer, *Chem. Ind.* **1985**, *37*, 730-732 and Williams, Antifouling Marine Coatings, Noyes, Park Ridge, **1973**.

Besides the algicidal, fungicidal, molluscicidal active compounds and insecticidal active compounds of the invention, antifouling paints comprise, in particular, binders.

Examples of recognized binders are polyvinyl chloride in a solvent system, chlorinated rubber in a solvent system, acrylic resins in a solvent system, in particular in an aqueous system, vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymer systems in the form of aqueous dispersions or in the form of organic solvent systems, butadiene/styrene/acrylonitrile rubbers, drying oils such as linseed oil, resin esters or modified hardened resins in combination with tar or bitumens, asphalt and epoxy compounds, small amounts of chlorine rubber, chlorinated polypropylene and vinyl resins.

If appropriate, paints also comprise inorganic pigments, organic pigments or colorants which are preferably insoluble in salt water. Paints may furthermore comprise materials such as colophonium to

allow controlled release of the active compounds. Furthermore, the paints may comprise plasticizers, modifiers which affect the rheological properties and other conventional constituents. The compounds of the invention or the abovementioned mixtures may also be incorporated into self-polishing antifouling systems.

The active compound combinations are also suitable for controlling animal pests, in particular insects, arachnids and mites, which are found in enclosed spaces such as, for example, dwellings, factory halls, offices, vehicle cabins and the like. They can be employed in domestic insecticide products for controlling these pests. They are active against sensitive and resistant species and against all developmental stages. These pests include:

From the order of the Scorpionidea, for example, Buthus occitanus.

From the order of the Acarina, for example, Argas persicus, Argas reflexus, Bryobia ssp., Dermanyssus gallinae, Glyciphagus domesticus, Ornithodorus moubat, Rhipicephalus sanguineus, Trombicula alfreddugesi, Neutrombicula autumnalis, Dermatophagoides pteronissimus, Dermatophagoides forinae.

From the order of the Araneae, for example, Avicullariidae, Araneidae.

From the order of the Opiliones, for example, Pseudoscorpiones chelifer, Pseudoscorpiones cheiridium, Opiliones phalangium.

From the order of the Isopoda, for example, Oniscus asellus, Porcellio scaber.

From the order of the Diplopoda, for example, Blaniulus guttulatus, Polydesmus spp.

From the order of the Chilopoda, for example, Geophilus spp.

From the order of the Zygentoma, for example, Ctenolepisma spp., Lepisma saccharina, Lepismodes inquilinus.

From the order of the Blattaria, for example, Blatta orientalies, Blattella germanica, Blattella asahinai, Leucophaea maderae, Panchlora spp., Parcoblatta spp., Periplaneta australasiae, Periplaneta americana, Periplaneta brunnea, Periplaneta fuliginosa, Supella longipalpa.

From the order of the Saltatoria, for example, Acheta domesticus.

From the order of the Dermaptera, for example, Forficula auricularia.

From the order of the Isoptera, for example, Kalotermes spp., Reticulitermes spp.

From the order of the Psocoptera, for example, Lepinatus spp., Liposcelis spp.

From the order of the Coleptera, for example, Anthrenus spp., Attagenus spp., Dermestes spp., Latheticus oryzae, Necrobia spp., Ptinus spp., Rhizopertha dominica, Sitophilus granarius, Sitophilus oryzae, Sitophilus zeamais, Stegobium paniceum.

From the order of the Diptera, for example, Aedes aegypti, Aedes albopictus, Aedes taeniorhynchus, Anopheles spp., Calliphora erythrocephala, Chrysozona pluvialis, Culex quinquefasciatus, Culex pipiens, Culex tarsalis, Drosophila spp., Fannia canicularis, Musca domestica, Phlebotomus spp., Sarcophaga carnaria, Simulium spp., Stomoxys calcitrans, Tipula paludosa.

From the order of the Lepidoptera, for example, Achroia grisella, Galleria mellonella, Plodia interpunctella, Tinea cloacella, Tinea pellionella, Tineola bisselliella.

From the order of the Siphonaptera, for example, Ctenocephalides canis, Ctenocephalides felis, Pulex irritans, Tunga penetrans, Xenopsylla cheopis.

From the order of the Hymenoptera, for example, Camponotus herculeanus, Lasius fuliginosus, Lasius niger, Lasius umbratus, Monomorium pharaonis, Paravespula spp., Tetramorium caespitum.

From the order of the Anoplura, for example, Pediculus humanus capitis, Pediculus humanus corporis, Phthirus pubis.

From the order of the Heteroptera, for example, Cimex hemipterus, Cimex lectularius, Rhodinus prolixus, Triatoma infestans.

They are used as aerosols, pressureless spray products, for example pump and atomizer sprays, automatic fogging systems, foggers, foams, gels, evaporator products with evaporator tablets made of cellulose or polymer, liquid evaporators, gel and membrane evaporators, propeller-driven evaporators, energy-free, or passive, evaporation systems, moth papers, moth bags and moth gels, as granules or dusts, in baits for spreading or in bait stations.

According to the invention, it is possible to treat all plants and parts of plants. Plants are to be understood here as meaning all plants and plant populations such as desired and undesired wild plants or crop plants (including naturally occurring crop plants). Crop plants can be plants which can be obtained by conventional breeding and optimization methods or by biotechnological and genetic engineering methods or combinations of these methods, including the transgenic plants and including the plant cultivars which can or cannot be protected by plant breeders' certificates. Parts of plants are to be understood as meaning all above-ground and below-ground parts and organs of plants, such as shoot, leaf, flower and root, examples which may be mentioned being leaves, needles, stems, trunks, flowers, fruit-bodies, fruits and seeds and also roots, tubers and rhizomes. Parts of plants also include harvested plants and vegetative and generative propagation material, for example seedlings, tubers, rhizomes, cuttings and seeds.

The treatment of the invention of the plants and parts of plants with the active compounds is carried out directly or by action on their environment, habitat or storage area according to customary treatment methods, for example by dipping, spraying, evaporating, atomizing, broadcasting, brushing-on and, in the case of propagation material, in particular in the case of seeds, furthermore by one- or multi-layer coating.

As already mentioned above, it is possible to treat all plants and their parts according to the invention. In a preferred embodiment, wild plant species and plant cultivars, or those obtained by conventional biological breeding methods, such as crossing or protoplast fusion, and parts thereof, are treated. In a further preferred embodiment, transgenic plants and plant cultivars obtained by genetic engineering, if appropriate in combination with conventional methods (Genetically Modified Organisms), and parts thereof are treated. The terms "parts", "parts of plants" and "plant parts" have been explained above.

Particularly preferably, plants of the plant cultivars which are in each case commercially available or in use are treated according to the invention.

Depending on the plant species or plant cultivars, their location and growth conditions (soils, climate, vegetation period, diet), the treatment of the invention may also result in superadditive ("synergistic") effects. Thus, for example, reduced application rates and/or a widening of the activity spectrum and/or an increase in the activity of the substances and compositions which can be used according to the invention, better plant growth, increased tolerance to high or low temperatures, increased tolerance to drought or to water or soil salt content, increased flowering performance, easier harvesting, accelerated maturation, higher harvest yields, better quality and/or a higher nutritional value of the harvested products, better storage stability and/or processability of the harvested products are possible which exceed the effects which were actually to be expected.

The transgenic plants or plant cultivars (i.e. those obtained by genetic engineering) which are preferred and to be treated according to the invention include all plants which, in the genetic modification, received genetic material which imparts particularly advantageous useful traits to these plants. Examples of such traits are better plant growth, increased tolerance to high or low temperatures, increased tolerance to drought or to water or soil salt content, increased flowering performance, easier harvesting, accelerated maturation, higher harvest yields, better quality and/or a higher nutritional value of the harvested products, better storage stability and/or processability of the harvested products. Further and particularly emphasized examples of such traits are a better defense of the plants against animal and microbial pests, such as against insects, mites, phytopathogenic fungi, bacteria and/or viruses, and also increased tolerance of the plants to certain herbicidally active compounds. Examples of transgenic plants which may be mentioned are the important crop plants, such as cereals (wheat, rice), maize, soya beans, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, oilseed rape and also fruit plants (with the fruits apples, pears, citrus fruits and grapes), and particular emphasis is given to maize, soya beans, potatoes, cotton, tobacco and oilseed rape. Traits that are particularly emphasized are the increased defense of the plants against insects, arachnids, nematodes and worms by toxins formed in the plants, in particular those formed in the plants by the genetic material from Bacillus

thuringiensis (for example by the genes CryIA(a), CryIA(b), CryIA(c), CryIIA, CryIIIA, CryIIIB2, Cry9c Cry2Ab, Cry3Bb and CryIF and also combinations thereof) (hereinbelow referred to as "Bt plants"). Traits that are also particularly emphasized are the increased defense of plants against fungi, bacteria and viruses by systemic acquired resistance (SAR), systemin, phytoalexins, elicitors and also resistance genes and correspondingly expressed proteins and toxins. Traits that are furthermore particularly emphasized are the increased tolerance of the plants to certain herbicidally active compounds, for example imidazolinones, sulfonylureas, glyphosate or phosphinotricin (for example the "PAT" gene). The genes in question which impart the desired traits can also be present in combination with one another in the transgenic plants. Examples of "Bt plants" which may be mentioned are maize varieties, cotton varieties, soya bean varieties and potato varieties which are sold under the trade names YIELD GARD® (for example maize, cotton, soya beans), KnockOut® (for example maize), StarLink® (for example maize), Bollgard® (cotton), Nucotn® (cotton) and NewLeaf® (potato). Examples of herbicide-tolerant plants which may be mentioned are maize varieties, cotton varieties and soya bean varieties which are sold under the trade names Roundup Ready® (tolerance to glyphosate, for example maize, cotton, soya beans), Liberty Link® (tolerance to phosphinotricin, for example oilseed rape), IMI® (tolerance to imidazolinones) and STS® (tolerance to sulfonylureas, for example maize). Herbicide-resistant plants (plants bred in a conventional manner for herbicide tolerance) which may be mentioned include the varieties sold under the name Clearfield® (for example maize). Of course, these statements also apply to plant cultivars having these or still-to-be-developed genetic traits, which plant cultivars will be developed and/or marketed in the future.

The plants listed can be treated according to the invention in a particularly advantageous manner with the active compound mixtures of the invention. The preferred ranges stated above for the mixtures also apply to the treatment of these plants. Particular emphasis is given to the treatment of plants with the mixtures specifically mentioned in the present text.

The good insecticidal and acaricidal action of the active compound combinations of the invention can be seen from the examples which follow. While the individual active compounds show weaknesses in their action, the combinations show an action which exceeds a simple sum of actions.

A synergistic effect in insecticides and acaricides is always present when the action of the active compound combinations exceeds the total of the actions of the active compounds when applied individually.

The expected action for a given combination of two active compounds can be calculated as follows according to S.R. Colby, Weeds, 15 (1967), 20-22):

If

X is the kill rate, expressed as a percentage of the untreated control, when employing active compound A at an application rate of m g/ha or in a concentration of m ppm,

Y is the kill rate, expressed as a percentage of the untreated control, when employing active compound B at an application rate of n g/ha or in a concentration of n ppm and

E is the kill rate, expressed as a percentage of the untreated control, when employing active compounds A and B at application rates of m and n g/ha or in a concentration of m and n ppm,

then

$$E = X + Y - \frac{X \cdot Y}{100}$$

If the actual insecticidal kill rate exceeds the calculated value, the action of the combination is superadditive, i.e. a synergistic effect is present. In this case, the actually observed kill rate must exceed the value calculated using the above formula for the expected kill rate (E).

After the desired period of time, the kill in % is determined. 100% means that all animals have been killed; 0% means that none of the animals have been killed.

Use examples

Example A

Aphis gossypii test

Solvent: 7 parts by weight of dimethylformamide

Emulsifier: 2 parts by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

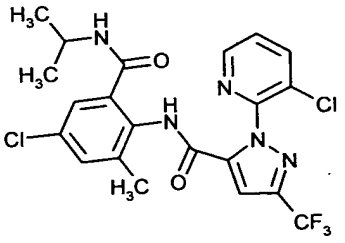
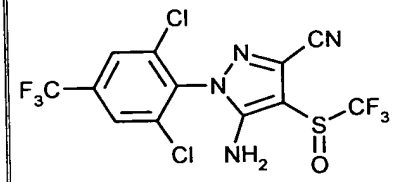
To produce a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amounts of solvent and emulsifier, and the concentrate is diluted with emulsifier-containing water to the desired concentration.

Cotton leaves (*Gossypium hirsutum*) which are heavily infested by the cotton aphid (*Aphis gossypii*) are treated by being dipped into the preparation of active compound of the desired concentration.

After the desired period of time, the kill in % is determined. 100% means that all aphids have been killed; 0% means that none of the aphids have been killed. The determined kill ratios are entered into Colby's formula (see page 39).

In this test, for example, the following active compound combination in accordance with the present application shows a synergistically enhanced activity compared to the active compounds applied on their own:

Table A
Plant-damaging insects -
Aphis gossypii test

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 6d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	4	10	
 (2-16) fipronil	4	0	
(I-1-9) + (2-16) fipronil (1 : 1)	4 + 4	45	10

* found = activity found

** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Example B

Heliothis armigera test

Solvent: 7 parts by weight of dimethylformamide

Emulsifier: 2 parts by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

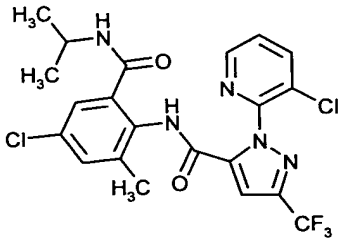
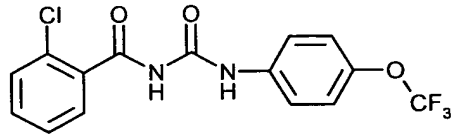
To produce a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amounts of solvent and emulsifier, and the concentrate is diluted with emulsifier-containing water to the desired concentration.

Soybean shoots (*Glycine max*) are treated by being dipped into the preparation of active compound of the desired concentration and are populated with caterpillars of the cotton bollworm (*Heliothis armigera*) while the leaves are still moist.

After the desired period of time, the kill in % is determined. 100% means that all caterpillars have been killed; 0% means that none of the caterpillars have been killed. The determined kill ratios are entered into Colby's formula (see page 39).

In this test, the following active compound combination in accordance with the present application showed a synergistically enhanced activity compared to the active compounds applied on their own:

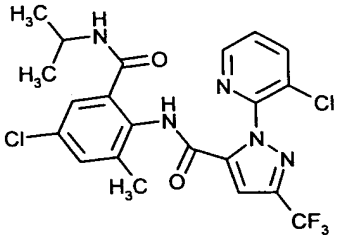
Table B 1
Plant-damaging insects
Heliothis armigera test

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 6d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.0064	20	
 (2-5) triflumuron	0.8	0	
(I-1-9) + (2-5) triflumuron (1 : 125)	0.0064 + 0.8	65	20

* found = activity found

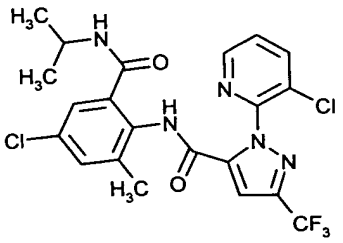
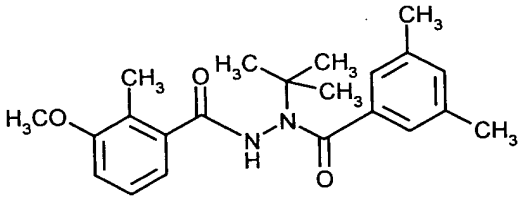
** calc = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Table B 2
Plant-damaging insects
Heliothis armigera test

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 6d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.032	0	
(2-9) emamectin	0.00128	0	
(I-1-9) + (2-9) emamectin (25 : 1)	0.032 + 0.00128	45	0

* found = activity found
** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Table B 3
Plant-damaging insects
Heliothis armigera test

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 3d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.032	45	
 (2-10) methoxyfenozide	4	0	
(I-1-9) + (2-10) methoxyfenozide (1 : 125)	0.032 + 4	65	45

* found = activity found
** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Example C

Myzus persicae test

Solvent: 7 parts by weight of dimethylformamide

Emulsifier: 2 parts by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

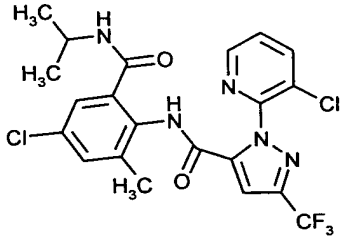
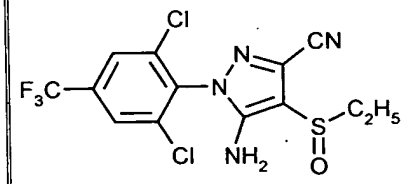
To produce a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amounts of solvent and emulsifier, and the concentrate is diluted with emulsifier-containing water to the desired concentration.

Cabbage leaves (*Brassica oleracea*) which are heavily infested by the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*) are treated by being dipped into the preparation of active compound of the desired concentration.

After the desired period of time, the kill in % is determined. 100% means that all aphids have been killed; 0% means that none of the aphids have been killed. The determined kill ratios are entered into Colby's formula (see page 39).

In this test, for example, the following active compound combination in accordance with the present application shows a synergistically enhanced activity compared to the active compounds applied on their own:

Table C
Plant-damaging insects
Myzus persicae test

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 1d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	20	0	
 (2-17) ethiprole	20	50	
(I-1-9) + (2-17) ethiprole (1 : 1)	20 + 20	85	50

* found = activity found

** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Example D

Phaedon cochleariae larvae test

Solvent: 7 parts by weight of dimethylformamide

Emulsifier: 2 parts by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

To produce a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amounts of solvent and emulsifier, and the concentrate is diluted with emulsifier-containing water to the desired concentration.

Cabbage leaves (*Brassica oleracea*) are treated by being dipped into the preparation of active compound of the desired concentration and are populated with larvae of the mustard beetle (*Phaedon cochleariae*) while the leaves are still moist.

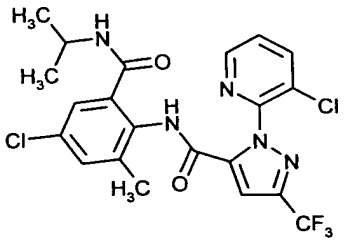
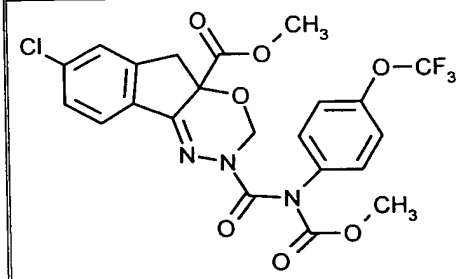
After the desired period of time, the kill in % is determined. 100% means that all beetle larvae have been killed; 0% means that none of the beetle larvae have been killed. The determined kill ratios are entered into Colby's formula (see page 39).

In this test, for example, the following active compound combination in accordance with the present application showed a synergistically enhanced activity compared to the active compounds applied on their own:

Table D

Plant-damaging insects

Phaedon cochleariae larvae test

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 6d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.0064	0	
 (2-21) indoxacarb	0.032	10	
(I-1-9) + (2-21) indoxacarb (1 : 5)	0.0064 + 0.032	35	10

* found = activity found

** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Example E

Plutella xylostella test (normally sensitive strain)

Solvent: 7 parts by weight of dimethylformamide

Emulsifier: 2 parts by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

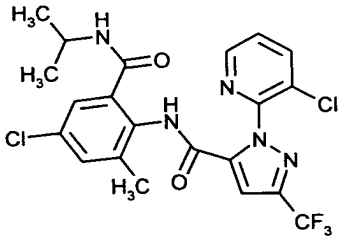
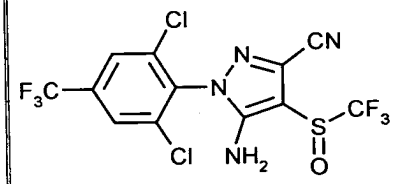
To produce a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amounts of solvent and emulsifier, and the concentrate is diluted with emulsifier-containing water to the desired concentration.

Cabbage leaves (*Brassica oleracea*) are treated by being dipped into the preparation of active compound of the desired concentration and are populated with caterpillars of the diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella*, normally sensitive strain) while the leaves are still moist.

After the desired period of time, the kill in % is determined. 100% means that all caterpillars have been killed; 0% means that none of the caterpillars have been killed. The determined kill ratios are entered into Colby's formula (see page 39).

In this test, for example, the following active compound combination in accordance with the present application showed a synergistically enhanced activity compared to the active compounds applied on their own:

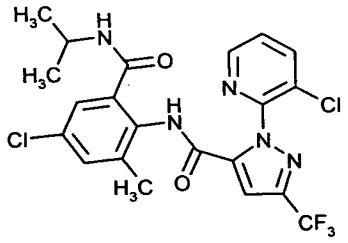
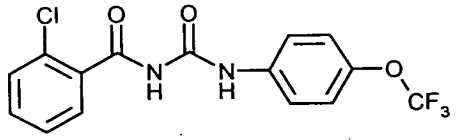
Table E 1
Plant-damaging insects
Plutella xylostella test (normally sensitive strain)

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 6d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.00128	0	
 (2-16) fipronil	0.0064	15	
(I-1-9) + (2-16) fipronil (1 : 5)	0.00128 + 0.0064	95	15

* found = activity found

** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Table E 2
Plant-damaging insects
Plutella xylostella test (normally sensitive strain)

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 4d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.16	0	
 (2-5) triflumuron	20	60	
(I-1-9) + (2-5) triflumuron (1 : 125)	0.16 + 20	100	60

* found = activity found
** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Example F

Plutella xylostella test (resistant strain)

Solvent: 7 parts by weight of dimethylformamide

Emulsifier: 2 parts by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

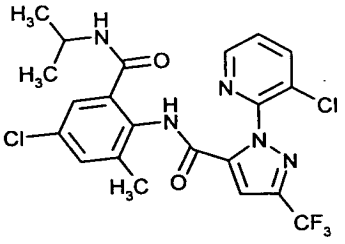
To produce a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amounts of solvent and emulsifier, and the concentrate is diluted with emulsifier-containing water to the desired concentration.

Cabbage leaves (*Brassica oleracea*) are treated by being dipped into the preparation of active compound of the desired concentration and are populated with caterpillars of the diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella*, resistant strain) while the leaves are still moist.

After the desired period of time, the kill in % is determined. 100% means that all caterpillars have been killed; 0% means that none of the caterpillars have been killed. The determined kill ratios are entered into Colby's formula (see page 39).

In this test, for example, the following active compound combination in accordance with the present application showed a synergistically enhanced activity compared to the active compounds applied on their own:

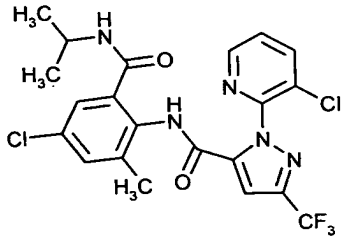
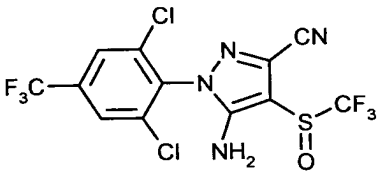
Table F 1
Plant-damaging insects
Plutella xylostella test (resistant strain)

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 6d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.032	10	
(2-9) emamectin	0.00128	40	
(I-1-9) + (2-9) emamectin (25 : 1)	0.032 + 0.00128	65	46

* found = activity found

** calc . = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Table F 2
Plant-damaging insects
Plutella xylostella test (resistant strain)

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 4d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.00128	0	
 (2-16) fipronil	0.0064	0	
(I-1-9) + (2-16) fipronil (1 : 5)	0.00128 + 0.0064	35	0

* found = activity found
** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Example G

Spodoptera exigua test

Solvent: 7 parts by weight of dimethylformamide

Emulsifier: 2 parts by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

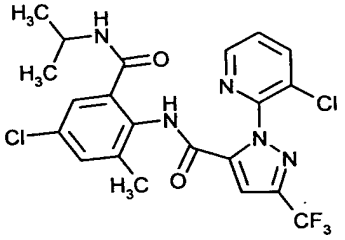
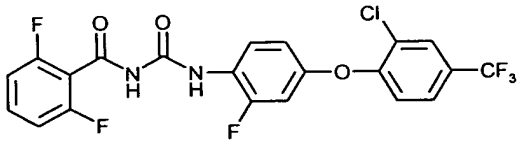
To produce a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amounts of solvent and emulsifier, and the concentrate is diluted with emulsifier-containing water to the desired concentration.

Cabbage leaves (*Brassica oleracea*) are treated by being dipped into the preparation of active compound of the desired concentration and are populated with caterpillars of the beet army worm (*Spodoptera exigua*) while the leaves are still moist.

After the desired period of time, the kill in % is determined. 100% means that all caterpillars have been killed; 0% means that none of the caterpillars have been killed. The determined kill ratios are entered into Colby's formula (see page 39).

In this test, for example, the following active compound combination in accordance with the present application showed a synergistically enhanced activity compared to the active compounds applied on their own:

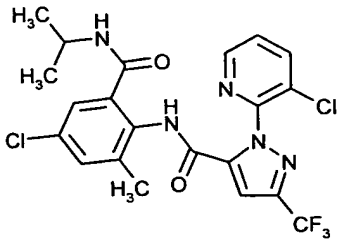
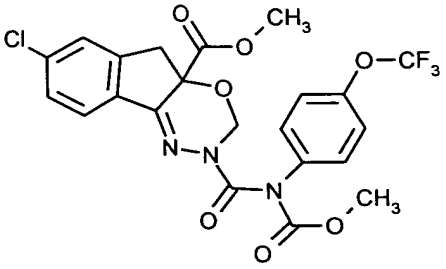
Table G 1
Plant-damaging insects
Spodoptera exigua test

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 6d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.032	10	
 (2-22) flufenoxuron	0.8	10	
(I-1-9) + (2-22) flufenoxuron (1 : 25)	0.032 + 0.8	60	19

* found = activity found

** calc. = activity calculated using Colby's formula

Table G 2
Plant-damaging insects
Spodoptera exigua test

Active compounds	Concentration of active compound in ppm	Kill rate in % after 6d	
		found*	calc.**
 (I-1-9)	0.0064	15	
 (2-21) indoxacarb	0.16	70	
(I-1-9) + (2-21) indoxacarb (1 : 25)	0.0064 + 0.16	100	74.5

* found = activity found
** calc = activity calculated using Colby's formula